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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER,
BRYAN DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

The OBSERVER is the leading advocate in North Carolina of the policy of turning out the present Goldbug-Fusion Government, now disgracing the State, by a reunion of the whites whom VANCE led to victory. It is for WHITE REUNION against BLACK FUSION.

It opposes any political movement by Democrats outside of the Democratic organization. It stands by every plank in the Chicago platform, as the true expression of Democracy. Accepting the restoration of "White Supremacy" as the paramount issue, it believes that the Democracy should lose no time in shaping its course to that end. It is plain that the blacks, who rigidly drew the color line in the late election, will not assist the whites in the restoration of white supremacy. It is equally plain that the Republican aides of the blacks, who have demonstrated their negrophilism by thirty years of fusion with the blacks, will not assist in restoring white supremacy. The Observer therefore favors consideration of the question, "How shall the reunion of the two wings of Vance's Democracy be effected," so that the masses of the Democratic party may be justly represented in the next Convention. It is unalterably opposed to fusion—that is, to any political combination which requires a sacrifice of Democratic principles as duly expressed by the party.

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THE SPANISH PEACE MESSAGE.

The best statement of the Spanish peace overture and of its probable treatment by the Administration, which we have seen, is contained in the following from yesterday's Washington Post:

"The French Ambassador, on behalf of the government of Spain, and by direction of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented to the President this afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace."

This brief announcement, made public at the White House yesterday afternoon, is the most significant and important which has yet marked the history of the war. Spain has sued for peace. There is no intervention, no proposal from the Vatican, no suggestion from any of the neutral European powers. The proposal comes direct from the Spanish government, which the United States has insisted from the first must be the initial step in all negotiations. Through the French Ambassador, who is the direct agent of the Spanish government, the United States has been asked to name the terms upon which peace will be acceptable. To this request no reply has yet been made, nor will the answer be returned, in all probability, until after the regular meeting of the Cabinet, next Friday. From present indications no special session of the Cabinet will be held to consider the matter, but in the mean time the President expects that the attitude of the United States will be fully discussed in the press. Keenly responsive to public sentiment, the President will regard with no little attention the suggestions reflected in the prominent journals of the country, being determined to take no step that is not in consonance with the national idea of what is due to the honor and the dignity of the country.

The interview at which the question of peace was thus formally discussed occurred at the White House yesterday afternoon. There were present the President, the Secretary of State, the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, and the First Secretary of the French Embassy, M. Thiebaut, who acted as interpreter. The conference lasted half an hour, and was held in the President's library. It was based upon a cablegram which the ambassador received yesterday morning from Duke Almodovar Rio, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, although this cablegram had been preceded several hours by advices from Paris, which informed the Ambassador that he would be intrusted with the important mission of opening peace negotiation in behalf of Spain. After the receipt of these cablegrams, the Ambassador, through his Secretary, asked that an hour be arranged for an interview with the President. The subject of the desired conference was not stated. The hour of 3 o'clock was appointed, and just before that time the Ambassador proceeded to the State Department, where he was joined by Secretary Day, who accompanied him to the White House.

Although the interview lasted for half an hour, the substance can be very briefly stated. The message of the Spanish Foreign Minister consisted of two questions diplomatically phrased, but, when shorn of their verbiage, reading as follows:

"Would the United States at this time consider the question of peace?"

To this the President responded affirmatively.

"Would the United States name the terms upon which the negotiations for peace could be commenced?"

To this an affirmative reply was also given, with the understanding that the terms would be submitted in the near future.

The communication which embodied these points was read from the original French, and was left with the President. It did not go a single step beyond the two points already specified, all reference to Cuba, Porto Rico, the Phillippines, or any other Spanish possessions being conspicuously absent. There was no intimation as to terms which would be acceptable to Spain, nor did the President, on his part, offer any suggestion as to the possible attitude of this government. There was no request for an armistice, as indicated might be the case by the Madrid dispatches yesterday morning, and, of course, no armistice was granted. On the contrary, the President, who consulted with Secretaries Alger and Long immediately after the conference, expressed his determination to proceed with the military and naval operations already outlined. Not until the peace negotiations have reached a stage where commissioners representing both governments have been appointed will there be any cessation of the onward progress of the war.

The brief public announcement already quoted, which is the only official statement of the situation as it at present exists, naturally excited the greatest amount of interest and was heartily welcomed as indicating a desire on the part of the President to withhold nothing from the public. It set at rest all conjecture as to the object of the Ambassador's visit, and made it clear and definite that the initiative movement toward peace had begun. It did not state at what time the conference would be renewed, nor, in fact, could such a statement be made. In a few days, after the formal reply of the United States has been determined upon and diplomatically framed, the Ambassador will be notified and will receive the communication for transmission to the Spanish government. In all probability the reply of this government will include the following terms:

The independence of Cuba under the protectorate of the United States.

The cession to the United States of the island of Porto Rico.

The retention by this government of a coaling station in the Phillippine Islands, the future control of the archipeligo to be amicably arranged, probably under a protectorate of the United States and all the powers holding interests in the Pacific ocean.

The retention of the island of Guahan, in the Ladrones.

No payment of a war indemnity.

Whether Spain will accept these terms, which must be regarded as the minimum upon which the United States will be disposed to accept peace, is a question that cannot now be answered. The Phillipines will probably be the only stumbling block in the way, as Spain will naturally desire that they be restored to her intact, but it is believed that she will finally agree to the American proposition. Spain at last appreciates the fact that the war is proving more and more disastrous to her, and that its continuance will simply add to the burden of her woes. She has undoubtedly felt the pressure of the powers, for the European governments have no desire to see the United States extend its conquests, and is thus forced to seek peace even at the risk of overthrowing the dynasty. At the same time, the governments which have insisted upon the beginning of peace negotiations will undoubtedly aid the Queen Regent in subduing the revolution, which may now be expected, and through which Don Carlos hopes to ascend the throne. If this aid is not forthcoming, Spain may not only lose her colonies, but may be consumed by internal fires.

Our Peace Proposals Will Constitute an Ultimatum.

Washington Post, 28th]

When the Cabinet holds the regular session tomorrow morning Secretary Day will be able to present the first rough draft of the reply of this government to the Spanish note asking for the terms upon which peace can be negotiated. In a general way, the reply will follow the lines already indicated in The Post, viz.: the independence of Cuba, under the protectorate of the United States, the cession of Porto Rico, and coaling stations in the Phillippines and the Ladrones. It can be stated, however, that the Cabinet is not yet a unit upon the details of the proposed reply. The sentiment among the President's advisers ranges from a demand for all the territory upon which the American flag has been raised, with a coaling station in the Canaries and a war indemnity, to the most moderate terms which can be suggested with honor and dignity.

It is expected that when the Cabinet considers the question with formal care, as will be the case tomorrow, the interchange of views will show considerable divergence, but no difficulty is anticipated in arriving at a unanimous conclusion before an adjournment is taken. According to the present programme, the reply will be placed in the hands of the French Ambassador on Saturday.

Two points have already been determined upon. In the first place, the United States will take the initiative in proposing terms, and, secondly, the demands will be in the nature of an ultimatum. This decision is generally regarded as wise and politic. By offering to Spain definite terms upon which peace can be negotiated this government will throw upon the Spanish authorities the responsibility of a refusal or an acceptance. If the request of Spain for some suggestions should be met by a counter-proposal as to what concessions would be acceptable, the door would be opened for a lengthy and indecisive correspondence. This, of course, the President desires to avoid. Neither is there any intention of naming immoderate and even impossible terms, with the view of yielding as the negotiations proceed. It is the present purpose to submit to Spain the very lowest conditions upon which the United States will agree to peace, and from this ultimatum, as it were, there will be no deviation. The American conduct of the case will be frank and open, with no attempt at disguise or subterfuge.

OUR POLICY REGARDING PHILLIPPINES.

The most important feature of the American reply, however, will be its notification to the world of the policy of the United States regarding the Phillippines. It was suggested yesterday that perhaps the Spanish note had its ulterior motive in a desire to learn what is proposed to be done with the Phillippines, the information being ostensibly for Spain, but in reality for foreign powers. If this be the case—and it is merely a supposition—the President and his Cabinet are ready to meet the situation. It is realized that the time has come when the attitude of this government must be fully outlined. The question is a complex one, but no doubt is felt as to a satisfactory outcome. The disposition of the Phillippines is admitted to be a stumbling block, but the combined wisdom of the President and the Cabinet will remove it.

In the settlement of the problem the advice of Admiral Dewey has been sought. A long cablegram has been sent to him asking him to thoroughly advise this government as to the outlook in the Phillippines, and he has shown so much tact and discretion in his administration of affairs that his suggestions will have great weight. The situation in the Phillippines presents four phases, which may be summed up as follows:

First. The islands may be returned to Spain, with the exception of the site retained by the United States as a coaling station.

Second. An independent form of government may be established, under Aguinaldo, with a protectorate by the United States.

Third. A joint protectorate over the islands by all the powers represented in the Pacific, including the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Japan, and possibly China.

Fourth. The retention of the entire group by the United States which would administer affairs under a military Governor appointed by the President.

ANNEXATION AN IMPOSSIBLE POLICY.

Of these four phases, the last named is the most unlikely. The government of 1,200 islands, populated for a large part by barbarous people, would be a task from which this republic might well shrink and could only be justified by the hope that under American institutions the progress toward civilization of the millions of natives would be materially assisted. It is not believed, however, that the acquisition of the islands would be ratified by two-thirds of the Senate when the treaty of peace came to be voted upon. Consequently, the other three propositions are the only ones which will need consideration. It cannot now be predicted with any accuracy which will be finally decided upon, but there is undoubtedly a certain degree of sentiment in the Cabinet in favor of restoration of the islands to Spain. This feeling is based on the fact that this country has not undertaken to assist rebellion in all of Spain's possessions, and that there is no reason, moral or political, why Aguinaldo should be established at the head of an independent government. If he is able by a force of insurgents sufficiently large to overthrow the Spanish rule, his victory will be welcomed, but it is not considered incumbent upon the United States to assist him, except in the most indirect way.

It is to the consideration of these important questions that the President and the Cabinet are now addressing themselves with close attention. Some decision must be reached. It has not yet been arrived at, but when the reply is made to Spain as to the terms of peace, the policy of the United States regarding its newly acquired Eastern possessions will be necessarily outlined. This will give the reply an importance far beyond its immediate relation to peace. It will be a chapter in American history unlike any hitherto written. It will deal with an unprecedented question and will, in its foundation of a new era, require the exercise of the wisest statesmanship, the keenest foresight, and the calmest judgment which can be brought into requisition.

The Capture of Guanico

A press dispatch from Guanico thus describes the capture of that port:

The Spaniards were completely taken by surprise. Almost the first they knew of the approach of the army of invasion was the firing of a gun from the Gloucester, whose officers demanded that the Spanish haul down their flag floating from a flagstaff in front of a blockhouse east of the village. A few three pound shells were fired into the hills right and left of the bay, purposely avoiding the town lest the projectiles hurt women or children. The Gloucester then hove to within about six hundred yards of the shore and lowered a launch, having on board a Colt rapid-fire gun and thirty men, under the command of Lieutenant Huse. These were sent ashore without encountering opposition.

RAISING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Quartermaster Beck told Yeoman Lacy to haul down the Spanish flag, which was done, and the Americans then raised on the flagstaff the first United States flag to float over Porto Rican soil.

Suddenly about thirty Spaniards opened fire with Mauser rifles on the American party. Lieutenant Huse and his men responded with great gallantry, the Colt gun doing effective work. Lieutenant Normon, who received Admiral Cervera's surrender, and Lieutenant Wood, a volunteer, shared the honors with Lieutenant Huse.

Soon after the Spaniards fired on the Americans the Gloucester opened fire on the enemy with all her three and six pounders which could be brought to bear, shelling the town and also dropping shells into the hills to the west of Guanico, where a number of Spanish cavalry were seen hastening toward the place where the Americans had landed.

ERECTING FORT WAINWRIGHT.

Lieutenant Huse soon put his men to throwing up a little fort, which he named Fort Wainwright, in honor of the Gloucester's commander. Then he laid barbed wire in front of it in order to repel the expected cavalry attack. The Lieutenant also mounted the Colt gun and signaled for reinforcements, which were sent from the Gloucester.

Presently a few of the Spanish cavalry joined those who were fighting in the streets of Guanica, but the Colt "barked" to a purpose, killing four of the enemy.

By this time the Gloucester had the range of the town and of the blockhouse, and all her guns were spitting fire, the surgeon and the paymaster helping to serve the guns.

SPANIARDS IN FULL RETREAT.

Soon afterward white coated cavalry men were seen climbing the hills to the westward, and the foot soldiers were scurrying along the fences from the town in full retreat. By 9:45 a. m., with the exception of a few guerrilla shots, the town was won and the enemy was driven out of its neighborhood.

GEN. MILES GOES ASHORE.

The commanding general went ashore about noon, after stopping to board the Gloucester and thank Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright for his gallant action.

Gen. Miles said to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "Guanica and Ginga are in the disinfected portion of the island. Matteo, the insurgent leader, lives at Yauco, a few miles inland. Had we landed at Cape San Juan a line of rifle pits might have stopped our advance."

The spirit of the troops, men and officers, is admirable.

ENEMY MAY ATTEMPT A SURPRISE.

It is likely that the Spanish garrison from Ponce may try to surprise the Americans. But it will only be an affair of outposts. Ponce is sure to fall soon before the combined attack of the American army and navy.

The main fighting, until San Juan is reached, will be along the line of the military road leading from Ponce to San Juan. But every precaution will be taken to lessen the casualties, even to the use of the steel street shields, of which a supply was brought with the expedition. These shields are large and are set in front of platoons of soldiers while fighting.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that State, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

RED SPRINGS ITEMS.

RED SPRINGS, July 27, 1898.

Col. David Bethune, aged 72, died near Antioch July 21st. Funeral services conducted by Rev. D. W. Fox. He was very popular—was treasurer of Robeson county, once elected to General Assembly of North Carolina.

About ten distinguished ministers and a number of prominent lay workers are on the Institute programme. Numerous important subjects will be ably discussed in a helpful and entertaining manner.

The music will be very good; the mineral water; attractive programme; cheap rates, &c., should draw large crowds; excursions from Bennettsville and Fayetteville, Bowmore, &c., are talked of.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Colds and Coughs, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on B. E. Sedberry & Sons, Druggists, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c. and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

Mr. Simmons Exposes the Penitentiary Matter.

Chairman Simmons has given the following scathing letter to the press:

RALEIGH, N. C., July 27, 1898
J. M. Mewborne, Supt. of Penitentiary,
Raleigh, N. C.:

Sir—On the 14th of July I addressed you a letter hereto attached marked "A". On the 16th of July I addressed you a letter hereto attached marked "B". On the 20th of July I addressed you a letter hereto attached marked "C". On the 21st of July I addressed to Claudius Dockery, Esq., chairman of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, a letter hereto attached marked "D". On the 14th of July I addressed to John R. Smith, Esq., Commissioner of Agriculture, a letter hereto attached marked "E".

To the communications addressed to you I have received no answer, but there is published in today's Raleigh Post an open letter dated July 25th, addressed to me and signed by you. The public knows the contents of this letter, and it is not necessary I should reproduce it here.

A little after noon to day I received through the mails a letter signed by Mr. Dockery, dated July 25th, and hereto attached, marked "F". I have received no answer whatever from the letter addressed to Mr. Smith.

It is well known in North Carolina that we have just entered upon a campaign in which the management of our State affairs by the present administration will be largely discussed and that the question will be presented to the people to be decided at the election in November, whether they will continue the control of the present fusion government in North Carolina. Under these circumstances, I deemed it due to the voters of the State, to whose interest, judgment and patriotism the party of which I am chairman proposes to appeal, that they should be put in possession of the full facts concerning the management of their affairs by the present State government, to the end that they may wisely and fairly decide whether the interest and honor of the State required that their public affairs should hereafter be conducted by a different political party.

In order that this work in which the people are so much interested should be thoroughly and fairly executed, I secured the services of Hon. T. J. Jarvis, former Governor and United States Senator, and of Captain S. A. Ashe, long a leading journalist of this State and a man of high character, to prepare a hand book giving an accurate statement of all the facts concerning these matters.

Early after Governor Russell was inducted into office he appointed John R. Smith superintendendent of the penitentiary and you Commissioner of Agriculture. Soon thereafter rumors of mismanagement and misappropriation of the property of the penitentiary under Mr. Smith's management became rife throughout the State.

It was stated in the public press, and from mouth to mouth, that the Governor had determined to remove Mr. Smith from the office of superintendent because of incompetence, mismanagement and corruption.

Some time last winter the public was startled by the information that for the reasons above stated the Governor acting through the Board of Directors, had removed Mr. Smith as superintendent and caused him to be put in charge of the Agricultural Department, thus transferring a man found unfit by reason of moral and mental delinquencies to manage the convicts, to the control of that institution which most closely touches the interests of the predominant element of the population, the farmer. It was also stated in the newspapers, and not denied, that the Governor had stated to a member of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Department, in a personal interview with him, as a reason for the removal of Smith from the position of superintendent of the penitentiary, that under him the penitentiary management was not only squandering, but actually stealing the property of the State. It was likewise charged that this director stated in a meeting of the Board of Agriculture that the Governor had stated to him as his reason for transferring Mr. Smith from the penitentiary to the Agricultural Department, that under his management of the penitentiary the property of the State was being squandered and stolen.

The law requires the superintendent of the penitentiary annually, on the 31st of December of each year, to file, under oath, an inventory of the assets of that institution, and requires the Board of Directors to make an annual report of the affairs of the penitentiary to the Governor.

It was ascertained upon inquiry that no report or inventory, for the year 1897, such as the law requires should be made, was accessible to the public. In view of these facts, and the summary removal of Mr. Smith, under the imputations aforesaid, I thought and still think that the public would be interested in knowing, and has the right to know, the facts concerning the management of this institution during that year, of which no report could be obtained.

Therefore, as it was intended that the hand-book which Governor Jarvis and Captain Ashe were preparing should discuss these matters, as well as the facts connected with the management of the penitentiary by yourself, in the interest of fairness in giving the people information upon these subjects, these distinguished and honorable gentlemen did not wish to act upon rumors and newspaper statements, and requested me to address the communications hereto attached, asking for the information and facts therein requested, as a basis of their discussion of these subjects.

I did not think for a minute that the information asked would not be promptly given, and in a way that gentlemen usually conduct their correspondence.

It was not thought by them or myself that if the information was given it would show a state of affairs to the advantage of the present administration, but no State officer has ever before concealed from the public the reports and records of his office, because they might militate against the party to which he belonged, and it was therefore believed you would, as a matter of duty and decency, supply the information.

It has generally been supposed that every tax-payer of the State has a right to see the records of all public offices and to ask and receive, without being insulted, information concerning the management by the officer of his office.

As a representative of a great party, which polled in the last election 145,000 votes, constituting two-thirds of the tax payers of the State, I did not think it would be impudence or effrontery to ask you in their name and as their representative for this information.

It has been an old-time tradition in North Carolina that public officers are public servants. I did not know that since the advent of you and Governor Russell this time-honored rule had been reversed, and the people had become the servants of the officers.

I did not address you as a servant, because, being one of the people, and representing a party of 145,000 tax-paying voters, I was old fogyish enough to suppose that in your official capacity you were the servant of the people, and that both law and custom forbade you from hiding and concealing from the public your official acts and those of your immediate predecessor.

Shortly after my letters were sent and delivered, the Board of Directors of the penitentiary met in Raleigh, and I am informed that at their several sessions hotly debated whether I should be given the information asked. A member who insisted that as a citizen and tax payer I was entitled to the information was, so I am told, fiercely reproached by you. Having failed to reach any agreement on this all-absorbing question in open meeting, your board did what was never before done in North Carolina, to-wit: Met in what you were pleased to call executive session, for the purpose of considering this subject. When the board rose from this secret meeting, I am informed that newspaper reporters and enquirers were told that the meeting was an executive session, and its proceedings therefore secret. I do not know, and the people do not know, what transpired in that secret meeting, but I am reliably informed after the meeting Mr. Dockery, the chairman, and the board would have preferred I had not asked for the information, but I would get an answer which would make me sorry that I had requested it.

I presume the board decided in this secret meeting that your party could not afford to let the people know the real facts concerning the management of the penitentiary by the present administration, and it was determined to try and be-fog the issue, and that as a result you refused the information requested, and instead of the courteous reply, which I reasonably expected, and, as a further result, you decided upon the infamous and slanderous personal attack upon me, which this morning was published in The Raleigh Post.

Your party shall not, by this low and dirty device, be-fog the issue or escape exposure.

I shall continue to use every avenue open to me to lay bare before the people of North Carolina, the facts concerning the disreputable mismanagement of the penitentiary, and all other departments of the State government, by the present discredited and disgraceful administration.

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

Good Times at Red Springs.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

RED SPRINGS, N. C., July 29.

"Mr. and Mrs. D. P. McEachern
At Home
Thursday Evening July 28th, from 8:30 to 11:30.
Will be pleased to C U B A guest."

The above very unique card with a tiny U. S. flag lithographed on left hand corner was sent out to a number of Mr. and Mrs. McEachern's friends this week. Those who were so fortunate as to get them attended one of the most novel and enjoyable social affairs in the history of Red Springs. Beautiful silk flag bouquets with pins to match were presented by fair hands to each of the guests as they were ushered into parlors radiantly aglow with "Old Glory" arranged in the most artistic manner. Mirth and music made merry the hearts of all, and when little Wyatt McKinnon (the star of the evening) appeared before the guests waving a flag and singing "The Fatherland of Freedom," it brought forth a patriotic outburst that could not be satisfied until "Dixie" and "Yankee Dewey" was played and applauded to the echo. Contests in naming the heroes of the present war were entered into, Miss Mary Eliza Robeson winning the prize, a beautiful painting of the battleship Maine.

Your correspondent entered into all the games and contests, but was completely outclassed until Judge McEachern gave the signal to make disposition of some elegant refreshments, and then——

B.

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in latter stages it furnishes prompt relief. King Bros.

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Lieutenant Williams Heard From.

It will be of interest to our readers to know that our countryman, Lieut. Alexander Williams of Co. F, Second Regulars, passed through the terrible ordeal before Santiago without a scrath and in good health, though his regiment was among those which stormed the heights of El Caney, the fiercest engagement of the war.

His father received a letter from him night before last, dated before Santiago July 6th, three days after the last battle before the armistice was declared. He says that he had been lying in the trenches for seven days, without a chance to wash his hands or face and with only muddy water to drink.

There was plenty of music however, the music of singing mauser bullets and if one happened to be allured thereby, and exposed himself, it was to death.

The day the armistice was declared, he left the trenches and found a river two miles off in which he bathed, the most delightful sensation of his life.

During the storming of El Caney, his best friend and classmate at West Point, was shot dead at his side.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A Moonshiner Arrested.

Geo. King was arrested near Shannon Wednesday, charged with moonshining and placed in jail.

TO CLEANSE THE SYSTEM

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headache, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs, made by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

SYRUP OF FIGS

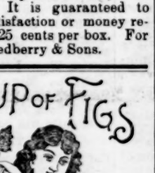
NEVER IMITATED—QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For Mothers!



THE discomforts and dangers of child-birth can be almost entirely avoided. Wine of Cardui relieves expectant mothers. It gives tone to the genital organs, and puts them in condition to do their work perfectly. That makes pregnancy less painful, shortens labor and hastens recovery after child-birth. It helps a woman bear strong healthy children.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

has also brought happiness to thousands of homes barren for years. A few doses often brings joy to loving hearts that long for a darling baby. No woman should neglect to try it for this trouble. It cures nine cases out of ten. All druggists sell Wine of Cardui. $1.00 per bottle.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. LOUISA HALE, of Jefferson, Ga., says:
"When I first took Wine of Cardui we had been married three years, but could not have any children. Nine months later I had a fine girl baby."

Does Baby Thrive?

If your baby is delicate and sickly and its food does not nourish it, put fifteen or twenty drops of Scott's Emulsion in its bottle three or four times a day and you will see a marked change.

We have had abundant proof that they will thrive on this emulsion when other food fails to nourish them.

It is the same with larger children that are delicate. Scott's Emulsion seems to be the element lacking in their food. Do not fail to try it if your children do not thrive. It is as useful for them in summer as in winter.

Ask your doctor if this is not true.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

Notice.

Hereafter the Daily OBSERVER will be 40 cents a month, instead of 35 cents, as now; $1.00 for three months; $2.00 for six months, and $4.00 per annum. The addition of press service has been attended by great expense, considering our limited field; and, notwithstanding our Daily circulation has nearly doubled, the increase of advertising which we had counted upon has not occurred.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ISAAC A. MURCHISON. WILLIAM H. POPE.
MURCHISON & POPE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

EDWIN R. MacKETHAN,
Attorney and Counsellor,
Fayetteville, N. C. Savannah, Ga.

J. H. MARSH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Office: N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. L. HUNTER, D.D.S. THOS. M. HUNTER D.D.S

DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
April 29, 1880.

DR. G. B. PATTERSON. DR. J. S. BETTS
DRS. PATTERSON & BETTS,
DENTISTS.

OFFICE: Over Bank of Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

I am now closing out a
Fine Lot of Furniture
at low prices to make room for our Fall and Winter stock. Our goods are all fresh and latest style.

It will pay you to buy now. Come and see our fine suits, Chairs, Bedsteads, Side Boards, Bureaus, Lounges, Lamps, Matting, China, Closets, Tables, Wardrobes, Pictures, Mattrasses, Bed Springs, &c.

We have a large lot of
New Home Sewing Machines and Refrigerators
at cost to close out.
T. B. NEWBERRY,
Thornton Block,
Fayetteville, N. C

Marble and Granite
Monuments - and - Headstones!

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of
Monuments
—AND—
Headstones
to select from. My workmanship stands
SECOND TO NONE
in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG,
Proprietor Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

Your orders for
FLOORING AND CEILING
for my planing mill will have prompt attention if left at my Hardware Store.
Walter Watson.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 4, 1898

E J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Mang'r

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

"Where the gold Democrats are numerically weak they will profess to accept the platform, but will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform."—*William J. Bryan to National Committeeman C. S. Thomas, of Colorado.*

The Democratic Nominees for Judges of the Superior Court.

First District—George H. Brown, Jr., of Beaufort.

Second District—Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.

Fifth District—Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.

Sixth District—Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.

Seventh District—Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.

Eleventh District—W. A. Hoke, of Lincoln.

For Congress, Third District—Charles R. Thomas, of Craven.

FOR SOLICITORS.

Sixth District—Rudolph Duffy.

Seventh District—C. M. McLean.

PEACE AT HAND.

The French Ambassador's call upon the President to receive his reply to Spain's overture was set for 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The first press dispatches concerning the momentous event which appeared in Sunday morning's papers were very indefinite, merely stating that the document contained 1,100 words and was taken away by the Ambassador at half past four o'clock for transmission to the Spanish goverment. But it later appeared that a very extraordinary and gratifying change in the proceedings had occurred, and that this accounted for the length of the conference, which otherwise—that is, if it had been confined, as was expected, to the mere delivery of his reply by the President to the Ambassador—would have consumed but a few minutes.

On this point the dispatches say:

Events of the most momentous character occurred at the conference at the White House this afternoon between the President, Ambassador Cambon of France and Secretary Day, carrying the peace negotiations far beyond the mere submission of terms of peace by the United States and reaching the point of a preliminary basis of peace between the government of Spain and the government of the United States, needing only the ratification of the Madrid cabinet of what was done today to bring the war to an end. This was accomplished on the part of Spain when Ambassador Cambon presented to the President the credentials he had received from the Spanish government appointing him envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary, with complete instructions as to the manner of acting upon every one of the peace conditions presented by the United States, including the disposition of Cuba, Porto-Rico, the Phillippines, the Ladrones, indemnity, armistice and all other questions likely to arise in the course of negotiations. With these credentials authorizing him to speak as plenipotentiary for the government of Spain and with full instructions on every point at issue, Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of Spain, not only received the peace conditions laid down by the American cabinet earlier in the day, but thereupon entered upon their full discussion with a view to reaching a definite and complete agreement. After strong argument the President and Secretary Day consented to a modification of the American terms in one particular. What that modification relates to is not disclosed, but it is believed not to apply to the condition for the absolute independence of Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico or the granting of adequate coaling stations to the United States in the Pacific, or to diminish in any vital particular the terms on which peace will be restored. The modification brought about practical unanimity between the President and Ambassador Cambon as plenipotentiary for Spain, and the latter has now transmitted the results of the conference to Madrid for approval, which, if given,

WILL END THE WAR.

The profundly important results developed today came about most unexpectedly. Ambassador Cambon's call was set for 2 o'clock, and it was expected to last but a few minutes, while the answer of the United States was being handed to him, but since the original proposition of Spain was presented last Tuesday M. Cambon had prepared himself to speak with authority on the questions which were to arise. The President himself had preferred this course, although outside of himself and the ambassador few were aware that the latter would come ready to treat as the envoy of Spain. The first instructions to M. Cambon made him merely a medium of communicating Spain's first note, but now he appeared with all the attributes of the diplomatic officer of Spain, empowered to act for the government.

The meeting was held in the President's library and both in the subjects discussed, and the impressive manner in which the argument proceeded, it was a conference destined to become memorable. After M. Cambon had presented his credentials, as plenipotentiary and they had been examined and his status recognized as the envoy of Spain, the first business was the presentation of terms laid down by the United States government. Secretary Day read the terms, pausing at the end of each sentence to allow M. Thiebaut, first secretary of the French embassy, to interpret into French, as the ambassador's knowledge of English is limited. This reading by Secretary Day and the interpretation by M. Thiebaut took but fifteen minutes. Then began the discussion, point by point.

TO MODIFY CONDITIONS.

The President and the ambassador addressed each other directly with the greatest freedom and frankness, each stoutly maintaining the justice of his position on the several points involved. When at last, after an eloquent plea by the ambassador it was agreed to modify the conditions in one particular Secretary Day withdrew for half an hour and attended to drafting the modification. This accomplished, the ambassador addressed himself to the President, not so much as the advocate of Spain, but personally, having with the President, man for man, a like interest in humanity. M. Cambon is a man of fervid eloquence, and he spoke with an intensity of feeling which made a deep impression on the President and the others present. He spoke in French, each sentence being caught up and interpreted by M. Thiebaut with rapidity, so that the earnestness of the ambassador's expression lost little by this indirect method of communication. The President spoke with equal frankness, and in the lengthy discussion there was scarcely a point in the whole range of the war which was not met and freely considered.

What the modification is that has been agreed upon can be only conjectured, but there is reason to believe that it relates either to the time when actual hostilities will be suspended, or else to the extent of our interest in the Phillippines, leaving unchanged the condition that Spain will withdraw from Cuba and Porto Rico, grant the United States coaling stations in the Pacific and make important concessions in the Phillippines.

MADRID MUST APPROVE.

It is now for the Madrid government to give final approval to what was partially accomplished today. It is even possible that this approval may come very speedily, within a day or two, for there is no need of extended conferences or correspondence over what was accomplished today when M. Cambon acted as plenipotentiary. From the fact that he acted under instructions the prospect would seem to be hopeful for Spain's ratifying what has been done. It is for Spain herself to determine between the issue of peace or war as now presented,

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The dispatches give the following account of the terms of peace finally agreed upon by the cabinet, which had assembled at 11 o'clock in the forenoon:

Secretary Day had prepared a draft of the answer, based on the expressions of colleagues yesterday and it was expected that only a short time would be consumed in going over this and giving it formal approval. It turned out otherwise, however. Probably over night new factors had suggested themselves, or fresh influences had been brought to bear, for the cabinet was soon engaged in an animated discussion of the Phillippine Islands settlement. On the other points of the answer there was no disagreement and these propositions were ratified as they stood yesterday, namely: Cuba to be free; Porto Rico to be ceded to this country; one of the Ladrone islands (probably Guam) to be ceded to the United States as a coaling station, and, as an immediate step all Spanish forces in the West Indies to be withdrawn, with the formal relinquishment by Spain of her sovereiguty over any possessions among these islands. No war indemnity will be demanded.

AS TO THE PHILLIPPINES

the cabinet agreed upon the following points: That Manilla Bay, with the city and surrounding territory, should be retained in the possession of the United States at least for such a length of time as is necessary to devise and put in operation some plan for the future government of the entire group. After that point the main divergence of opinion began, and all sorts of propositions were put forward and urged by individual members as the best means of dealing with the future of the islands. In the very midst of the discussion the element that had strongly urged the necessity of protecting Aguinaldo in any settlement we should arrange received a severe check through the receipt of a cablegram from Admiral Dewey, stating that the insurgent chief had assumed a defiant attitude, Admiral Dewey expressing the opinion that the United States would be obliged to make war upon them (the insurgents), necessitating the requirement of 150,000 troops to subdue the islands. While this did not bring about a complete dismissal of the proposition to take the insurgents into account in settling the terms of peace, it did have the effect to cause an agreement upon the proposition

TO DEFER ACTION

upon the question as to the disposition of the islands until the other phases of the peace negotiations have been satisfactorily adjusted, meaning by that that the matter goes over until the last Spanish flag has disappeared from the western hemisphere and the American flag is hoisted to stay over the coaling stations we require in Micronesia. The discussion lasted two hours and a quarter before the cabinet hit upon the best course for the United States to adopt. It was finally decided that what we desired could be best done by the appointment of a joint commission, limited in its representation to the goverments of the United States and Spain, which commission is to endeavor to settle the details of the government of the Phillippine islands and determine what treatment shall be accorded the insurgents; the United States navy and army meanwhile occupying Manila and Manila bay and thus retaining a position to enforce speedily the verdict that shall be finally reached by the commission.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The reader of war news cannot but have observed the perfection of English with which the associated press dispatches have clothed their recital of the notable events of this picturesque war. Especially noteworthy is the account copied by us to-day of the meeting between the President and the eloquent French Ambassador, pleading for his Spanish kinsmen; and that other remarkable description of General Toral's surrender of Santiago by Richard Harding Davis, reprinted by us at the time.

Meets Your Needs.

When you feel tired, languid, nervous and are troubled with pimples and eruptions, you will find Hood's Sarsaparilla exactly meets your needs. It purifies and emiches the blood and imparts to it the qualities needed to tone the nerves and nourish the whole system. It cures all blood humors.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache, nausea, biliousness and all liver ills. Price 25 cents.

Mr. Simmons Exposes the Penitentiary Matter.

[CONCLUDED.]

It will be observed by reference to the section of the law quoted in my letter to Mr. Dockery that two things are required. One, an inventory to be made by the superintendent, under oath, and the other a report by the board itself. It will appear from my letter to Mr. Dockery that I asked for both a copy of the report and a copy of the inventory. I especially requested a copy of the report, because it is much more comprehensive.

Mr. Dockery in his letter to me, only promises a copy of the inventory, which he speaks of as the report of the superintendent.

It is apparent from Mr. Dockery's letter that he is himself doubtful whether I will ever get this report or inventory, for he only says he BELIEVES it will be in the hands of the Governor in a short while. He does not say that he KNOWS it will be in the hands of the Governor at all.

It will be remembered that the law requires that this sworn inventory must be filed on December 31st.

It is said, and currently accepted, that the Governor wrote or dictated your cowardly assault upon me and the Democratic party. Certain it is, it was sent out directly from the Executive office, and is in the coarse and vulgar style that characterizes all that emanates from him. Every line in it shows that it came from a vicious mind. There is not a statement in it, personal to myself, or about my course in politics, which anyway reflects upon my personal integrity, or the integrity of any political methods with which I have heretofore been connected, that is not a WILFUL and premeditated LIE, without foundation in fact, and made by you and your abettors for the purpose of raising a fog behind which you hope to retreat from the position in which you have placed yourself before the public, by declining to come to an account with the people for the manner in which the affairs of the penitentiary have been mismanaged since the 1st of January, 1897, and it is indisputable evidence of your irritation at me for preferring the simple request.

I denounce the statements made in your letter personal to myself as emanations of a vile heart, devoid of any restraint or conscience, and as the impotent vaporings of a MISERABLE LIAR.

There has grown up in North Carolina during the last few years a horde, of which you are one, who seek by detraction and defamation of their betters, to deceive and mislead the people, and gain for themselves positions which they are notoriously unfit to hold.

The time has come when such miserable slanderers and hypocrites will not only be exposed, but fittingly denounced and pilloried before an outraged public.

F. M. SIMMONS.

The following courteous and polite letters were addressed by Mr. Simmons to the superintendent of the penitentiary, to Claudius Dockery, chairman, of the penitentiary board, and to John R. Smith, superintendent of agriculture. They explain themselves:

("A.")

Raleigh, July 14, 1898.

Hon. J. W. Mewborne, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to request that you cause to be furnished me at the earliest practicable day the following information concerning the administration of the affairs of the penitentiary:

1st. A list of all the officers and employees of the penitentiary giving the name of each, the date of his election or appointment, the designation and place of his appointment, the date of the creation of such office or place, the character and nature of his services, and his monthly compensation.

2nd. An itemized statement of the receipts and disbursements of the year beginning June 30th, 1897, and ending June 30th, 1898, showing the sources of the receipts and the purposes of the disbursements.

Thanking you in advance for a prompt reply giving the desired information, I am very truly yours,

F. M. SIMMONS,
Chairman.

("B.")

Raleigh, N. C., July 16, 1898.

Hon. J. M. Mewborne, Superintendent Penitentiary,

Dear Sir: In addition to the information requested a few days ago I beg that you will cause to be furnished me at the earliest practicable day this additional information.

A statement showing the number of farms, plantations, lots or plots, of land now under lease or contract of any kind to or with the penitentiary no matter whether such contract or lease is in the name of the State or of the board of directors of the penitentiary. I wish such statement to give approximately the number of acres of each farm, plantation, lot or plot of land, where located, the use to which it is being put, the date of such lease or contract, and the amount paid for each in fee or by the year, as the case may be, under such lease or contract.

I have the honor to be,

Very truly yours,
F. M. SIMMONS,
Chairman.

("C.")

Hon. J. M. Mewborne, Superintendent Penitentiary,

Dear Sir: It has been charged that a part of the cotton crop of 1897 belonging to the penitentiary was sold for prices below the market value and not wishing to do any one injustice I beg that you will furnish me with the following information:

A statement showing to whom, in what quantities, at what time, and at what price, the cotton, corn and wheat crops of 1897 were sold.

It being rumored that there is a large number of outstanding unpaid accoudts or claims against the penitentiary I beg that you will also give me a statement showing the outstanding unpaid claims up to June 30th, 1898, showing when and for what contracted, to whom due, and reason why they are unpaid.

This information is in addition to that heretofore requested.

Yours truly,
F. M. SIMMONS,
Chairman.

("D.")

Raleigh, N. C., July 21st, 1898.

Hon. Claudius Dockery, Chairman Board of Directors of the Penitentiary.

Dear Sir: Section 9 of the act of 1897, entitled "An act for the government of the penitentiary," and being chapter 219 of the laws of 1897, reads as follows:

Section 9. That the fiscal year of the institution shall end on the thirty first day of December of each and every year, whereupon the superintendent shall take and file, under oath, an inventory of all property of every kind on hand and credited to his general annual account between the State and the penitentiary for such year, and the board of directors shall make an annual report to the Governor showing the financial condition of the institution by the inventory and accounts of the superintendent, and also the condition and residence of the convicts. The annual report shall also contain the prices paid for the principal supplies and received for the principal products each month, and also a classification of persons on the pay roll, with the rate of wages paid to each. From the whole number printed for distribution, two hundred copies of such annual report shall be preserved for use of the General Assembly.

Assuming as a matter of course that your board has complied with such a plain provision of the law and that the report required by this section has long since been made and printed I beg that you will do me the favor to send me a copy by the bearer of this note.

I also beg that you will at the earliest practical moment cause a copy of the inventory required by the first part of the section to be made and forwarded to me.

I have the honor to be,

Very truly yours,
F. M. SIMMONS,
Chairman.

("E.")

Raleigh, N. C., July 14 1898.

Hon. Jno. R. Smith, Commissioner of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir: I beg that you will cause to be furnished me at the earliest practicable day the following information concerning the administration of the Department of Agriculture, to wit:

A list of all the officers and employees of the Department giving the name of each, the date of his election or appointment, the designation and place of his employment, the date of the creation of such office or place, the character and nature of his services, and his monthly compensation.

Also the amount of the gross receipts of the Department for the year beginning June 30th, 1897, and ending June 30th, 1898, together with a detailed statement showing the disbursements for the same period of time and the purposes for which the expenditures were made

Thanking you in advance for a prompt reply giving the desired information, I am,

Very truly yours,
F. M. SIMMONS,
Chairman.

("F.")

Rockingham, N. C., July 26, 1898.

Dear Sir: Your favor was handed me in Raleigh in which you ask for a copy of the report of the superintendent of the State's prison for the year 1897. This report has been made to the board and I believe will be in the hands of the Governor in a very short while. I would respectively suggest that, when this is the case, you can secure a copy at the Executive office. If a copy is sent me here, I will gladly forward it to you. If not I will be glad to serve you when I return to Raleigh again.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) CLAUDIUS DOCKERY.

The Elders' and Deacons' Inst tute.

RED SPRINGS, N. C., July 30, 1898.—The Elders' and Deacons' Institute of Fayetteville Presbytery opened its seventh annual session last night at 8 P. M.

Prof. W. Frank Blount led the vocal music; Miss Zula Elmore, Laurel Hill, presided at the organ, Mrs. D. W. Fox at the piano. Mr. Carlyle, of Lumberton, with cornet, and Mr. Peter McLean, of Laurinburg, with violin, and part of the special choir, and a number of other singers furnished good music for a beginning. Of course it will greatly improve by practise together, by many additional voices and instruments.

Sacred Songs No. 1, used for praise service, Hymns of the Ages for Devotional Exercises. The hymns used are printed on leaflets so that all who can sing may join in singing. Many books of both kinds for sale cheap.

Mr. Hector McLean, chairman, made some appropriate remarks and asked all denominations to assist in making this the best institute of all. He asked all to pray for great blessings and for all who took part in the exercises.

Rev. P. R. Law made the opening prayer. Hymn 527 was sung, and Mr. McKay McKinnon led in prayer.

Hymn 532 was sung and Rev. J. M. Rose, D. D., preached an able sermon on "The Church and its Authority" for 32 minutes. He explained its origin, history, changes, &c. He explained its five meanings according to the use of the word *church*:

1. A congregation as the Church at Ephesus.
2. A collection of churches.
3. The judicatory, as go tell it to the churches.
4. The Ecclesiastical body—"The Invisible Church"—called invisible because of its union with Christ, the object of our faith. Some of the invisible church are in heaven some on earth.
5. The visible church—all who profess the true christian religion—the believing and their children—The kingdom of grace—The kingdom of heaven.

The church was established ages ago; the Sabbath was kept in Eden; the promise of Christ was given there; the Covenant made with Abraham is the charter of the church.

In the visible church we know each other; Judas belonged to the visible church, but not the invisible. The dying thief belonged to the invisible but not the visible church.

The visible church called holy catholic church will yet embrace all kindreds and nations. When any body of believers set themselves up as the only church it shows either ignorance or arrogance.

We welcome all believers to our communion. The church, as the Gospel, has existed in all ages.

At Sinai additions were made—the expansion of the ritual of the church.

In the advent of our Lord the typical ritual services were fulfilled in him and done away with. Baptism took the place of circumcision. The Gospel plan now extended so as to take in all nations, not simply the Jews.

The church was established to check the spread of idolatry, and spread a knowledge of the Gospel and gather people into Christ's Kingdom. He strongly apposed a union of church and state. A state has no right to make its laws or regulate its faith and worship.

He recited two verses of

"I love thy Kingdom, Lord
The house of Thine abode," etc.

Prayer by Dr. Hill. Hymn 529. Announcements. Doxology.

Thus closed the first service. The weather is pleasant after such refreshing rains. The moon shone brightly. There was a large audience for the first service. The crowd will be greatly increased to day.

The Maxton choir will sing a noted anthem to morrow, "Let Mt. Zion Rejoice." Able addresses are expected ty day by Dr. Hill, Rev. D. N. McLauchlin, Dr. Rose and others.

All should hear Dr. Rose to-night on "Personal Responsibility." To-morrow Revs. McNeill, Rose, McLauchlin, English, &c. A grand day is expected.

Let everybody come. Monday is 'Church Workers" day. Too good an opportunity to miss.

M.

RED SPRINGS, N. C., Aug. 1, 1898.

Elders' and Deacons' Institute.
Attractive programme.
Eloquent speakers.
Sweet music.
Fine water.
Large, cultured and attentive audience.

Those who are missing these mental and spiritual feasts of good things, and the many pleasures and blessings attending these delightful services, are losing grand opportunities and missing more than tongue can tell or pen can write.

We hope many who have not yet attended will hasten to do so.

There is inspiration in joining in these services with thousands of others. It makes a thrill run through one to take part with the largest religious gathering in the State. Come!

The programme has been published so often I hope your readers are familiar with it. I took full notes, but when such meetings continue a large part of the day and late at night there are so many good things said, even an outline of the speeches and sermons would take up too much of your valuable space.

The programme has been faithfully carried out except that Rev. H. Craig was detained and did not speak yesterday.

The services Saturday and Sunday were well attended and highly instructive and enjoyable. Revs. Hill, McLauchlin, English, Rose and McNeill did their parts well. A number of officers and ministers assisted them, and the choir rendered very fine music. The Maxton choir sang the noted anthem, "Let Mt. Zion Rejoice," and it was well done. The following members of that choir sang: Misses Annie McRae, C McFadyen, Mrs. Ed. McRae, J. S. McRae, Bob Croom and Gus McNair.

At night the following persons sang a beautiful anthem very well: Misses Thompson and McRae, Mrs. Oliver, Mr. Oliver, Rev. C. G. Vardell and W. F. Blount. Miss Mary McKinnon and 3 boys, some of her former pupils, play the violins, Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Frank Cotton with cornets, and the large choir make grand, inspiring music.

Though the tabernacle is 90 x 110 feet, containing nearly 10,000 square feet or 6 or 7 times as large as the average church, yet hundreds were crowded out.

The attendance is said to be some better than last year, and the subjects discussed are very practical and helpful.

To-day and to-morrow are church worker's days. Judge McIver and Revs. Arrowood, McLauchlin, English, McNeill and Rose are on the programme for to-day.

To-morrow Revs. Dobbs and McKelway are also to take part.

Revs. Alexander, Graham and Dr. Shearer are expected to assist our present able force. All should hear Dr. Shearer on Education. By consent he takes Rev. P. R. Law's place on the programme Wednesday.

The hotels were crowded Sunday, but there is likely to be plenty of room on other days.

This place is called "The Mecca of North Carolina," to which many make annual pilgrimage. Now is the time to come. A welcome awaits you. You will be glad you came.

The platform is gaily decorated with national colors and a number of flags wave in the breeze.

Yesterday, our national hymn, "My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty," was sung by the largest audience I ever heard sing it, and with the assistance of the orchestra, the music was grand and inspiring. It might be considered by some a little out of place in a religious meeting on Sunday, but true patriotism and religion go hand in hand.

M.

Red Springs, N. C., Aug. 2, '98.

Monday was another grand day at the Institute, all the program was carried out except the prayer and praise service was conducted by M. McL. McKeithen instead of Judge McIver, not present.

Rev. W. B. Arrowood spoke 58 minutes on the New Testament Elder—his warrant, qualifications and duties. He handled the subject well, and backed up his assertions by numerous passages of scripture.

Rev. D. N. McLauchlin, a very popular and able minister, of Chester, S. C., and a native of Cumberland, spoke about 35 minutes on "The Elder of To day"—his privileges, powers and difficulties. It was a very practical and helpful talk. He had many encouraging words for the Elder, but scored it to Elders that clog the wheels of the chariot of Zion in its progress by old poky ways, and by tieing the hands of the teaching Elder very often, and not moving onward and upward, nor aiding or allowing it to be done.

Much good music was mixed in with good speeches.

Rev. T. R. English, D. D., made an able 40 minute address on "Studies in the Acts." He is a theological teacher in the Union Theological Seminary, which soon opens its first session in new buildings in Richmond, Va. The Institute Committee and others are fortunate in having the services of this able expounder of God's Word.

Rev. M. D. McNeill delivered a very interesting and instructive exposition of "The Four Gospels" for 34 minutes. He is a very popular, progressive, studious minister.

The Maxton choir sang a lovely anthem.

There are quite a number of good singers here, but probably none surpasses Miss Thompson, music teacher, Sand High School, who is considered one of the best in the State. Prof. Blount, Miss Mary McKinnon and three youths play violins. This, with the other instruments in the orchestra, backed up by hundreds of singers, makes the music one of the leading features.

Dr. Rose preached last night on "Be filled with the Spirit." All of his sermons are good and highly appreciated.

Among the visitors are Dr. W. E. Evans, of Georgia, and bride. Dr. Evans is a son of Rev. Joseph Evans, formerly of this county. He and Miss Ida Stuart, of Carthage, were married last week in the M. E. Church, Carthage.

Revs. McLauchlin, McKelway, English, Dobbs, and Rose on program for today.

Sunday School's Education, Young People's Work, and Bible Study tomorrow. Revs. McLauchlin, Alexander, Black, H. T. Graham, English, Shearer, &c., speak tomorrow. We hope for a large attendance.

M.

The Best Remedy for Flux.

Mr. John Mathais, a well known stock dealer, of Pulaski, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

"Going to Let a Good Man Drowned?"

Haywood Peterson, the colored dray man, accidentally tumbled into the creek, near the gas works, the other afternoon, and thinking his last hour had come and seeing a man sitting unconcernedly on the bridge, shouted: "Going to let a good man drowned?"

News from Tybee.

The following is an extract from a private letter from a member of Company A, (F. I. L. I) stationed at Tybee:

"We could not be better off nor more perfectly situated than we are here, if it were not for the mosquitos, they are simply terrific, they don't worry us in the day but at night they nearly eat us up. The first night we were here I don't think a soul in camp got a wink of sleep, the second night everybody moved over to the beach and spread blankets on the sand at the water's edge and got a few hours sleep that way. It was a funny thing when we woke up in the morning to see the whole force, Major and all, lined up on the sand.

"The surf here is fine, we are enjoying it to the full extent. I go in twice a day—early in the morning and late in the evening—and it is perfectly safe, the calmest surf I ever saw in this country, reminds me of the Irish Sea. I am afraid we will all get so lazy down here we won't be fit for anything atall except, for about an hour's squad drill in the early morning and an hour's company drill late in the evening, we have absolutely nothing to do.

"We have the place to ourselves entirely. There was a company stationed here but they left the same day we arrived. There is a battery of heavy artillery about half a mile up the beach at the mouth of the Savannah River, where they are building some fortifications, but we are not thrown with them at all."

BEAVER DAM ITEMS.

BEAVER DAM, August, 1898.

Crops have improved twenty-five per cent since the recent rains, but if this severe hot weather continues longer without rain they will go back again very fast.

Mr Simon Smith went down to Wilmington last week on business

Mr J. A. Hall has gone to Cedar Creek to stay with his brother, R. L Hall, Esq.

Messrs. A. A and Needham Hales will start this week for an extended trip through upper Cumberland and Moore counties

It is with regret that we have to chronicle the continued illness of Mrs J H. Weathington.

Ex-Register of Deeds H. L Hall, of Black River, spent a few day in our section last week visiting relations and friends.

Mrs Fannie Cashwell is very sick, we are sorry to hear.

Capt. J. J. Bullard was suddenly called to Hope Mills last week to see his daughter, who is dangerously ill with fever,

The protracted meeting commenced at Beaver Dam church the fifth Sunday evening. It will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. R. A. Hedgepeth.

Rev Wm Melvin, of Winnie, N. C., filled his regular appointment at Peter's Creek last Sunday.

We learn with regret that Mr Samuel Vinson is in very feeble health. Mr. Vinson is very old and we miss his presence at almost every meeting of public concern. We hope he may be spared a long time yet, and may his declining days be his happiest.

We had the pleasure of visiting the western part of our township last Saturday It is a real treat to meet that wholesoul 'country gentleman," J M. Jessup, Esq. He is always full of life and vim, seems to never grow old. The most delightful part of our trip was riding on the ever shaking, jumping and darting-everyway road cart. In company with Mr. S. G. Bullard we had a lively time trying to remain on the top-side of that confounded cart long to be remembered. There is about four miles of the road that we crossed over that bad won't name it at all. The jungles of central Africa would be a Pennsylvania Avenue in comparison to it. But we are back home now all safe and no bones broken that we know of, and we are mighty thankful too.

The old Confederate Veterans' day is to be very soon, and every Confederate should attend and make it a day long to be remembered. The soldiers who withstood four years of the bloodiest war that history records, should meet once a year at least, we think, and hear "Dixie" played and cheer a few times and give vent to our feelings, when remembering the Old South and her glories. The old, gray-haired veterans who followed the immortal Lee and his brave lieutenants, should be honored by the younger generation and reverenced for their valor. Yes, meet as often as you can, and make life as pleasant as you can, for we admire you for your daring deeds of the past, and hope your life may be long yet to inspire the boy's on to emulate your noble deeds.

Mr. Henry Jones, of Harrel's Store, N. C., the contractor of Sharon church, is rapidly pushing the house on to completion. The Sharon brethren will soon have a new house to worship in.

Rev. C. A. Jenkins is holding a protracted meeting at "Bluedale" this week. We are not responsible for names—hence Bluedale.

Died, July 27th, the infant child of Mr. L. L. Carty. The interment took place the 28th at Evergreen church.

We are in for it now—protracted meeting season has rolled around in the country.

Crops are laid by now and everybody happy, and likely to get happier. We have seen some of the happiest people that ever lived at these country protracted meetings. The old folks get happy because they love the Lord, and it is sweet to serve Him. They look forward to these times as the refreshing and renewing seasons with all the Christian fortitude and earnestness that is needful to waft them on to the Land beyond the skies. While we can't say so all the time concerning the young people, some go to serve the Lord and try to do better, while others go to smile at each other and chat on subjects that are not so important as religion. We guess those that have spent the whole summer smiling at each other, will stop now for almost all the young folks will get their mouths twisted now in these happy meeting times.

JACK

Oh, How Thankful

Pain Was Maddening and Hope Had Been Abandoned—Wonderful Results of Purifying the Blood.

"A very severe pain came in my left knee, which grew worse and worse, and finally a sore broke out above the knee. It discharged a great deal and the pain from my thigh down was maddening. Large, hard, purple spots appeared on my leg. I suffered in this way for years, and gave up all hope of ever being cured. My wife was reading of a case like mine cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and she advised me to try it. I began taking it and when I had used a few bottles I found relief from my suffering. Oh, how thankful I am for this relief! I am stronger than I have ever been in my life. I am in the best of health, have a good appetite and am a new man altogether."
J. P. MOORE, Lisbon Falls, Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, **DR. SAMUEL PITCHER,** *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* **"CASTORIA,"** *the same that has borne and does now bear* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on every the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. This is the original* **"CASTORIA"** *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.*

LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 24, 1898. Samuel Pitcher M. D.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

AN OPEN LETTER
To the Voters of the County of Cumberland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER:

My Dear Sir:—Please allow me space in the columns of your valuable paper to give a general affirmative answer to the oft-repeated inquiry as to whether or not I am a candidate for the office of high Sheriff of Cumberland county.

I seek this nomination at the hands of my fellow-citizens with the more confidence that a recital of the plain facts will show me to have been unjustly treated by our Board of County Commissioners. The report became current throughout the county that I was several thousand dollars in arrears in my official accounts; and, to strengthen that report—which contributed to defeat me at the last election—the Board of County Commissioners (in my absence) ordered that the county attorney enter suit on my bond, notwithstanding the fact that the committee appointed to examine my books had made no report of my indebtedness, if any, to the county; and notwithstanding the additional fact that the Board had knowledge of several thousand dollars in coupons and scrip, as well as a paid-up Ætna life insurance policy for $5,000 deposited with the county treasurer, to cover any indebtedness which might occur. When, finally, a committee of three—one Republican, one Populist and one Democrat—appointed by the present board of commissioners, did submit a report, the discovery was made that I was the creditor, not the debtor, of the county, and the commissioners were obliged to pay me nearly two thousand dollars.

I favor a convention free to all who wish to take part in its proceedings, and nominate the best men for the different offices; and if a majority of that convention, in their wise judgment, believe that there is a man in the county who can get more votes than I can, in or out of the party, let that man be nominated, and I will be perfectly satisfied.

My official record is in the court house, showing, by my first year's settlement with a committee, that my land sales were about $600, and my jail account ran from $50 to $100, while the present sheriff's land sales are about $2,300, and his jail account runs from $100 to $200.

I am before the people of this county.

Respectfully,
J. B. SMITH.

July 30, 1898

From Santiago.

On the northbound A. C. L. train last night there was a young soldier, private Nicholson, on his way home from Santiago, having served out his term of enlistment and been discharged. He was in the regular cavalry, and was in the thick of the fight before the now fallen city. He was a member of the same company as our countyman, Mr. Everton Wicker, whom he said he knew intimately, and left in good health.

E. C. Blanks, of Lewisville, Texas, writes that one box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was worth $50.00 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures eczema, skin diseases an obstinated sores. King Bros.

Items from Adjoining Communities of Bladen and Cumberland Counties and St. Pauls.

St. Pauls, N. C., Aug 2nd, 1898.

Mr. Daniel Tyson, of upper Bladen is quite sick with typhoid fever.

Among those who attended the Red Springs Institute from St. Pauls on last Sunday, were Messrs L. L. McGougan, and Lock McGeachy.

We said in our last week's Items that after the quarterly conference at Fishers Church on August the 13th and 14th, a political meeting would be carried on during the following week, this should have been a protracted meeting. And we trust our readers understood it in this way.

Mr. John J. McMillan, of Dublin, Bladen county, is visiting in the St. Paul's community. John has many warm friends in this community who wish him a pleasant time while in our midst.

The Board of Supervisors of St. Paul's Township will meet at St. Pauls on next Saturday (the 6th) to receive reports from road overseers and appoint overseers for the following year and to attend to other such business.

Miss Maud Parham and brother, Eugene, also Messrs J. J. McMillan and Fred McIver attended the Red Springs Institute on last Monday

On the 30th inst. a large concourse of people assembled at the Mineral Springs in Howellsville township for the purpose of having a picnic and enjoying themselves generally To say that it was the most enjoyable occasion of the year would be putting it mildly. Eloquent speeches were delivered by ex-U. S. Senator Thos. J Jarvis, Hon. John D Bellamy, the Democratic candidate for congress in the sixth district, C. M. McLean, Esq., the next solicitor of this judicial district, Mr. Frank Gough, of Lumberton, Mr. Duncan M White, of Howellsville and others.

Mr W. B. Hardy, of the News and Observer, entertained the crowd for a short while with music.

After the speaking a Mr. Allen, of Howellsville, entertained the crowd by walking a wire suspended 14 feet above the ground This being done the crowd dispersed never to forget the day so pleasantly spent at the Mineral Springs.

The outlook for Democracy appears brighter now than for several years past.

LUMBER BRIDGE LOCALS.

Lumber Bridge is well represented at Red Springs this week.

Mrs. C. McQueen and Mrs. L. M. Love with their families have returned from visits to their old homes in Cumberland and Bladen respectively.

Work on the Presbyterian church has been resumed.

Mr. Ed. Currie is successfully curing his tobacco.

There will be a meeting of the veterans here September 2nd.

Mr. Preston Shaw is able to be up.

Mr. Worth Shaw enjoyed very much his visit to Godwin.

School opens the first Monday in September. Many of the old students will be back and we hear of several new ones. An excellent family has just made application for a cottage.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Protracted Meeting at Gibson.

Rev. Dr. Nash is at Gibson Station assisting Rev. Mr. Hicks in a protracted meeting.

Meeting of County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners met Monday in regular session with a full board present.

J. H. Cashwell and Allen Davis were allowed $1 and $2 respectively.

The resignation of W. A. Vanstory as one of the fence commissioners was accepted and John M. Owen was appointed in his stead.

Ordered, that Wm. Alderman be allowed $25 for taking Cross Creek stock law tax list.

Ordered, that the merchants purchase tax be reduced from 1-5 of one per cent. to 1-10 of one per cent. for the six months ending July 1, 1898.

Ordered, that J. W. Carter's deaf and dumb children be allowed $35 for school expenses to Morganton.

The several county officials presented their monthly reports and the same were accepted.

Ordered, that John B. Broadfoot be given $5,000 of the bridge insurance and J. A. Pemberton $5,000 due today, and that John Broadfoot be given $2,000 bridge insurance, due Aug. 28th, 1898.

J. W. H. Smith, W. P. Wemyss and John B. Broadfoot were appointed a committee to audit the Sheriff's books.

Jurors for September Term Criminal Court.

A. A. McCormic, Carver's Creek; D. J. Scott (col'd) Rockfish; J. R. Yarboro, Quewhiffle; James Williams, Black River; Moses Whitehead, 71st; J. W. Carmon, Cross Creek; N. S. Blue, Little River; Farquard

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., AUG. 4, 1898

We desire a live agent and correspondent at every postoffice in Cumberland and adjoining counties.

Correspondence on all subjects of local and general interest and opinions upon matters public of concern, are invited

The editor will not be responsible for the views or statements of correspondents —and reserves the right at all times to revise or correct any article he may think requires it.

One side, only, of the paper must be written on—and the real name of the writer accompany the contribution. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

Rainfall and Temperature.

The rainfall Saturday and Sunday was nearly two inches—1.92. The total rainfall for July was 6½ inches.

Going to the Seaside.

Col. C. W. Broadfoot and family left Monday afternoon, to spend several weeks at Ocean View.

Mr. A. H. Slocomb and family went down to Wrightsville Monday afternoon, where they will occupy Governor Russell's residence during August.

Factory Hands.

Twenty five men, women and children, arrived here Monday from Augusta, Ga., to work in the Holt Morgan cotton factory.

Death of Mr. Archibald Sinclair.

The sad news reached here Monday of the death of Mr. Archibald Sinclair at his home in Rowland Sunday night. The deceased was a brother of our townsman, N. A. Sinclair, Esq., to whom we extend our sincere sympathy. The funeral took place Monday.

Goes to Join Her Husband

Mrs. B. R. Huske and children left Saturday for Savannah to join her husband, the gallant commander of Company A, at Tybee Island, and spend a month or two. Captain Huske has rented a handsome cottage for his family near the camp.

Purchase Tax Reduced.

The County Commissioners at a meeting of the Board Monday reduced the County Purchase Tax from 1 10 of one per cent. to 1-20 of one per cent. The State and County Tax will now be 3-20 of one per cent. instead of 1-5 of one per cent. This action of the Board is greatly appreciated by our merchants.

F. I. L. I Boys at Home.

Second Lieutenant J. B. Tillinghast, of Company A, situated at Fort Moultrie, Charleston, learning artillery practice, arrived home Friday on a four days furlough. "Beaury" is looking exceedingly well, but says he dislikes being separated from his company.

Corporal Landon Jones, who came here Friday with the body of young Taylor, went to Jonesboro this morning to visit his mother.

Before the Railroad Commission.

The Raleigh correspondent of Saturday's Wilmington Messenger says:

There is a large attendance at the meeting of the railway commission, which began to-day. Among those present are James Kyle, of Wilmington; J. W. Fry, W. E. Kyle and George M. Rose, of the Cape Fear & Yakdin Valley railway; Warren G. Elliott, T. M. Emerson, Junius Davis and Robert G. Burton, of the Atlantic Coast Line; J. B. Tree, of the Western Union Telegraph Company; J. W. Kates, of the Postal; W. J. Crosswell, of the Southern Express Company.

The Troops All Leave Raleigh.

The six companies of the Second Regiment, remaining at Raleigh, Col. Burgwyn and his staff, left Raleigh Sunday afternoon for the places assigned them in Georgia and South Carolina.

Companies B, Captain Bell, H, Captain Wagner, K, Captain McRae, and L, Captain Gibson, went by way of the Southern by Charlotte, to St. Simon's Island. Companies G and E, Captains Durham and Smith, went the Lands End, near Port Royal and Tybee Island, Savannah, respectively, by the Seaboard Air Line.

The hospital is all that now remains of the Second in Raleigh.

From the District Conference.

Messrs. J. M. Lamb and M. F. Crawford, lay delegates to the Fayetteville District Conference held at Siler City, and Rev. Ben Black returned home Monday afternoon. A very pleasant and profitable session was held, many things of importance were discussed and some important actions were taken. One of the most important was the removal of Rev. Ben Black from the assistant pastorate of the charge here, to the Deep River Circuit, which charge, Rev. B. B. Holder was compelled, on account of failing health, to give up. Mr. Black's work here will be in charge of local force, until another appointment can be made. This District embraces sixteen pastoral charges, with Rev. F. A. Bishop as Presiding Elder. The following lay delegates were elected from this district to attend the Annual Conference at Elizabeth City the latter part of November; L. B. Bynum, W. J. Womble, J. F. Lambe, Dr. J. F. Batts. Alternates—M. F. Crawford, E. W. Atwater.

A Chance to Send Our Soldier Boys Something.

Corporal Landon Jones, of Company A, Second Regiment, will return to Tybee Saturday night. He very kindly offers to deliver to the F. I. L. I boys all packages the home folks should desire to send. All parcels should be left at King Bros. drug store.

The Institute.

Those returning from the Institute at Red Springs pronounce it a grand success, and some think it is the best and most largely attended of any of the seven previous sessions. One of the diversions for this afternoon is to be a base ball game.

Judge and Mrs. Bryan are the guests of Maj Broadfoot on Haymount.

THE SITUATION.

From Monday' Daily

THE PORTO RICAN CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Miles, in command of the Porto Rican expedition, sent the following dispatch to Secretary Alger, which was made public at the War Department at 10 o'clock last night:

"Ponce, Porto Rico, July 31, 1898, 3:35 p m.—Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: Your telegram received and answered by letter. Volunteers are surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing in transportation, beef, cattle and other needed supplies. The custom house has already yielded $14 000. As soon as all the troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move.

"Please send any national colors that can be spared to be given to the different municipalities. I request that the question of the tariff rate to be charged in the ports of Porto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the President for his action, the previously existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force.

"As to the government and military occupation, I have already given instruction based upon the instructions issued by the President in the case of the Philippine Islands, and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba.

[Signed] "MILES,
"Major General Commanding."

THE LATFST PRESS DISPATCHES FROM PONCE.

No forward movement of the army is expected for several days The transports with General Brooke's army corps and the remainder of the First Corps are arriving slowly. Our troops will probably remain here quietly until the bulk of the army has disembarked. Only three transports have arrived since yesterday. They have just appeared in the offing and only one has been made out.

General Miles is in constant communication with all his forces and is keeping the artillery steadily in advance. By to-morrow night he will have the entire army encamped along the military road to San Juan, but he does not say when he will put them in motion He is acting throughout, however, with a promptness which indicates quick action all along the line as soon as the transports containing the remaining troops arrive.

At Yuaco, the Americans were welcomed in an address made by the alcalde and a public proclamation which he issued and dated: "Yauco, Porto Rico, United States of America, July 27."

The news that Spain had consented to sue for peace was received here in a dispatch to the Associated Press, and was at once taken to Gen. Miles. The general wrinkled his brow when he read it and said he did not know what effect it would have on his expedition, but he proposed to push on ahead and take San Juan, pending orders from the President. The Associated Press dispatch boat carried information out to the fleet and there was a celebration at the first indication of weakening on Spain's part. Outside of the typhoid fever on the transports and in Guanica, the general health of the army continues excellent, and there has been no trace of yellow fever thus far.

From Tuesday's Daily

A despatch from Washington last night says:

"General Merritt has again cabled the War Department relative to the situation in Manila, which he finds very unsatisfactory and dangerous owing to the attitude of the insurgents. In the opinion of General Merritt the attitude of the insurgents there is similar to that assumed by Garcia's Cubans upon the question of their right to enter and possess themselves of the city, although in this case the insurgents are a very much more formidable element, being not only more numerous, but better armed and filled with the arrogance following numerous victories over their Spanish foes.

The general gave notice that he was about to combine with Admiral Dewey in a joint demand for the surrender of the city to the United States forces, thus forestalling the insurgents, and this move may cause a rupture.

THE ONLY MESSAGE FROM MILES YESTERDAY.

The War Department last night received the following:

"Ponce, Porto Rico, July 30 —Transport Cherokee, with General Schwan on board and part of his brigade, arrived this afternoon. The remainder expected soon.
(Signed.) "MILES."

A PORTO RICAN PROCLAMATION.

The following is the text of the Mayor's proclamation, issued at Yauco.

"Citizens: To-day the citizens of Porto Rico assist in one of her most beautiful feasts. The sun of America shines upon our mountains and valleys this day of July, 1898. It is a day of glorious remembrance for each son of this beloved island, because for the first time there waves over as the flag of the stars, planted in the name of the government of the United States of America, by the Major General of the American army, Senor Miles.

"Porto Ricans we are by the miraculous intervention of the God of the just given back to the bosom of our mother America, in whose waters nature placed us as people of America.

To her we are given back in the name of her government by General Miles, and we must send our most expressive salutation of generous affection through our conduct towards the valiant troops, represented by distinguished officers and commanded by the illustrious General Miles.

"Citizens: Long live the Government of the United States of Americs! Hail to their valiant troops! Hail Porto Rico, always American!

"Yauco, Porto Rico, United States of America,
"El Alcaolde, Francisco Magia."

From Wednesday's Daily.

Apparently Spain is on the verge of accepting the peace terms offered by the United States, though she is making no undue haste about the matter,

A press dispatch from Washington last night says:

Although this was the third day since the President delivered to Mr. Cambon, the terms offered by the United States to Spain as a basis of peace, no answer came from Madrid and in fact was scarcely expected.

The press reports of the long Cabinet meetings held in the Spanish capital yesterday indicated that the Spanish Cabinet was unprepared at least to accept the terms offered at once, and without appearing to attempt to secure some modification in the interest of Spain.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Daily Mail says:

"The Government has accepted the principle of the American conditions; but the acceptance will not be made public until inquires to Washington on matters of detail have been settled, thus rounding off the preliminary basis."

Nothing was heard from Miles' or his Porto Rician expedition; Shafter cabled that he had 6 000 sick on his hands, a truly dreadful state of affairs. The OBSERVER yesterday afternoon gave the terms required of Spain, as officially given out.

The following is the statement in detail as bulletined:

"In order to remove any misapprehension in regard to the negotiations as to peace between the United States and Spain, it is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States to Spain in the note handed to the French Ambassador on Saturday last are in substance as follows:

"The President does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemity, but requires the relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over, or title to the Island of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the Island; the cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies; and the like cession of an island in the Ladrones. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines. If these terms are accepted by Spain in their entirety, it is stated that commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated.

The fourth expedition to Manila which left San Francisco July 15th passed Honolula on the 25th.

Report from Sampson.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, July 30th.—Admiral Sampson reports that the Maria Teresa can be saved. The pumps are working, and she will soon be afloat and towed to Guantanamo. The death of Captain Dodge, of the Twenty fourth infantry, is reported.

Shafter's Health Report—91 Deaths Thursday and 696 New Cases.

By telegraph to the Observer.)

Washington, July 30.—The following dispatch was received this morning:

"Santiago. Sanitary conditions for the 28th—Total sick four thousand, two hundred and seventy-four; total fever, thirty-four hundred and six; new cases of fever six hundred and ninety-six; cases of fever restored to duty, five hundred; ninety one deaths.
"SHAFTER."

This dispatch is causing much concern in official circles.

General Merritt Arrives at Manila.

By cable to the Observer.

Manila, via Hong Kong, July 30.—General Merritt, accompanied by transports with troops, arrived here on the morning of the 25th and was greeted with vigorous cheers from all Dewey's ships. Admiral Dewey went immediately aboard the Newport to welcome Gen. Merritt. Gen. Merritt returned the call and as he was leaving the flagship Olympia he was saluted by her guns, which could be heard easily in the Spanish lines in the city. The news quickly spread that the American General had arrived. All the soldiers are well and the passage was smooth and agreeable. The transports made a very quick passage, arriving several days ahead of time. Gen. Merritt immediately took command of the American forces around Manila.

The Last Important City in Santiago Surrenders.

By telegraph to the Observer.)

Key West, July 30.—The city of Gibara on the northeast coast of Cuba, in the province of Santiago, has surrendered to the American army. This information was brought by ensign Snow, in charge of a prize crew on the Spanish schooner Gibara which arrived here this morning. Ensign Snow says that Admiral Sampson ordered the Nashville to enter the harbor and secure the surrender of the above city. The The decks of the Nashville were cleared for action to bombard if resistance was shown. The city had already been evacuated and the Americans took possession. Two schooners were found in the harbor, the Gibara and the Expresso, and were taken in charge by prize crews to be sent to Key West. The Expresso is expected to arrive today. Gibara is the only city of importance remaining under the Spanish rule in the province of Santiago. Gibara was the port of Holguin.

The Last of Martin Thorne.

By telegraph to the Observer.

New York, Aug. 1.—Martin Thorne, murderer of William Guldensuppe, was electrocuted at 11 o'clock this morning. It was the most foul murder in the criminal annals of New York.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhœa accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. BOGGS, Stumptown, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

Nearing the Outposts of San Juan.

By cable to the Observer

Ponce, via St. Croix, August 1.—Porto Rico is turning American as fast as the United States troops advance. The citizens of the island are enthusiastic and are giving much help in locating recreant Spaniards, large numbers of whom have been brought into the cities by the vigilant citizens and turned over to the troops, who, after signing the parole agreement, are released. With hardly an exception the paroled prisoners join with the crowd in praising and assisting the Americans. The troops advanced Saturday night towards the outposts of San Juan. Juana Diaz, twelve miles from Ponce, was the second town taken by the troops, Guanica being the first; then Yauco. When the troops took possession of the latter the mayor issued a proclamation, exhorting the citizens to conduct themselves properly toward the troops, also brilliantly lauding America and its arms. The citizens are intensely loyal to our government and when the troops arrived the citizens fell upon their knees and embraced the legs of the invading hosts. It was truly a remarkable reception to a foreign army. In Ponce to-day are placarded posters issued by the mayor upon the order of General Wilson, demanding the surrender of all arms and declaring it the duty of every citizen to inform where arms are concealed. A great number of arms have been turned in up to date. It is thought over two thousand Spaniards will sign the parole documents. The campaign is being rapidly pushed and Gen. Miles expresses great satisfaction.

The Entire Congress will Have to be Assembled—A Large Army will be Needed

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, Aug. 2.—It is asserted that the President will call an extra session of Congress as soon as Spain accepts the terms of peace offered. It has always been understood that the Senate would be convened as soon as the treaty of peace was ready to be acted upon by that body, but furthermore, the attention of the President has been called to a situation which makes the assembling of the entire congress necessary.

Under the law which provides for the raising of a volunteer army, that portion goes out of existence when the war ceases. When this law was framed it was not supposed to be necessary for the keeping of the army intact after the end of the war, and it was not seen at the time that a garrison would be required in the Phillippines or that Porto Rico would be an American possession. The developments of the war make it very evident that fully one hundred thousand men will continue to be needed. If, however, the volunteer army should be disbanded, only twenty seven thousand troops would be available. The aid of Congress is thus needed to frame new laws to keep an adequate army for garrison purposes.

The Terms Asked of Spain.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, Aug. 2.—THE TERMS OF PEACE DICTATED BY THE UNITED STATES TO SPAIN WAS OFFICIALLY GIVEN OUT THIS AFTERNOON. BY THESE TERMS SPAIN MUST EVACUATE AND RELINQUISH ALL CLAIM TO CUBA, PORTO RICO TO BE EVACUATED AND CEDED TO THE UNITED STATES ALSO THE OTHER WEST INDIES ISLANDS, AND ONE OF THE LADRONES; THE CITY AND HARBOR OF MANILA TO BE HELD PENDING THE CONCLUSION OF A TREATY TO DECIDE THE FUTURE OF THE PHILLIPPINES. NO INDEMNITY IS ASKED.

A Massacre Feared.

By telegraph to the Observer.]

Washington, August 2.—Instructions have been sent to the military and naval commanders at the Phillippines to promptly suppress the insurgent forces under Aginaldo if there should appear anything like rioting. These orders were the result of information received from Rome stating that Papal authorities had advices from Manila that Aguinaldo's forces threatened to kill the bishop and clergy of Cavite. The insurgent desire to massacre is unmistable, and grave apprehension is felt. The Pope's appeal for protection was a surprise to the Department authorities, who today made no attempt to hide their distrust of the insurgent leader.

Merritt Asks for Fifty Thousand Troops.

By telegraph to the Observer.

San Francisco, August 2.—In reply to a dispatch from Gen. Merritt, now at Cavite, Manila, Gen. Merriam today cables that since the departure of Gen. Merritt that five transports with nearly five thousand troops have sailed for the Phillippines. Scarcely had this message been sent to Merritt when Merriam received a dispatch from Washington saying that Gen. Merritt had asked to have his command increased from twenty to fifty thousand to enable him to meet any cases of emergency on account of the hostile attitude of Aguinaldo and the insurgents.

The Pope Appeals to Us.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, August 2.—The Pope has appealed to the United States government to protect Catholic clergymen and church property from the insurgents of the Phillippines.

A Mass for Spain's Dead at Annapolis.

By telegraph to the Observer.)

Annapolis, Aug. 3rd.

A special mass was celebrated this morning at St. Mark's Church here for the Spanish soldiers and sailors killed in the present war. The Spanish prisoners attended the service in a body.

The Rough Riders Ordered North.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, August 3.—Roosevelt's Rough Riders were to day ordered to Montank Point. They will come with Gen. Wheeler's cavalry on the first favorable transportation from Santiago.

Spain Asks For A Modification.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, Aug. 3.—4 p. m.—The French Ambassador will not present the Spanish answer to the President today, Spain having asked for an explanation, if not a modification, of peace terms.

Gen. Shafter reports forty-two hundred and thirty nine total sick, and fifteen deaths yesterday.

Supplies For the American Army.

By telegraph to the Observer.

New York, Aug. 3.—The battleship Texas was placed in dry dock this morning. A number of her plates will have to be replaced, and she will be thoroughly overhauled.

The Hospital Ship Relief finished loading hospital delicacies and supplies will sail this afternoon direct to Ponce, Porto Rico.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

The American Advance on Porto Rico.

By cable to the Observer.

Ponce, August 1, via St. Thomas, August 3.—Nine additional cities have yielded to Gen. Miles' advance besides Juana Diaz, which yielded yesterday. They include Arrayo, Patillas, Yabucoa, Salinas, Santa Isabell, Adjuntas Penuelas and Guayabal Guayama. Spanish troops were captured in most of these cities. All the cities were taken without fighting, the American troops being enthusiastically welcomed by the citizens. Thus far no Spanish sympathizers have been found. In many cases the Spanish troops garrisoning the cities were compelled to leave hurriedly, and immediately retreated to San Juan.

News from Ponce.

By cable to the Observer.

Ponce, Aug. 1st, via St. Thomas.—The cruiser St. Louis arrived this morning bringing Port Rican refugees who were ringleaders in the revolution of a year ago. They went to San Domingo but returned to Porto Rico and were caught by the Spanish and jailed, but were subsequently deported. They have since been in New York. Upon their arrival here they were received as heroes, the bands played American airs, and prominent officials made speeches of welcome. Their progress to their homes was a continued ovation. The returned refugees had a conference this afternoon with the leading citizens who say that ninety per cent of the population prefer annexation to the United States to self government. Besides the refugees Gen. Brooke with the third Illinois arrived. A governmental post office will be opened tomorrow.

Ponce, Aug. 2nd, via St. Thomas.—General Carrington's brigade arrived today from Yauco, making the total American invading force in this vicinity about nine thousand men, which is equal to the Spanish force on the entire island. There was some firing last night between the pickets and the Spaniards in the bushes but without damage.

Nothing from Spain.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, Aug. 3, noon.—No notice of Spain's reply to the peace terms had been officially received up 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The President soon after 10 o'clock this morning said he had received no official or unofficial notification of Spain's agreement to our peace terms. He said he was expecting the Spanish reply at any moment. Secretary Day says he had not received any official advices of the action of the Spanish government on the American peace conditions at 10:30. The French Ambassador had received no Spanish response to the peace terms, though a communication not definite in character had come to hand.

The Schley-Sampson Matter.

By telegraph to the Observer,)

Washington, Aug 3rd.—An important revelation has been made in the Sampson-Schley controversy by their respective claims for the credit of destroying Cervera's fleet. The matter has caused some little debate and the whole subject will be ventilated in congress. It seems that when the flag ship headed eastward on the memorable Third in order to enable Admiral Sampson to hold an important conference with Gen. Shafter, a messenge was communicated by Sampson to the other vessels of the fleet to disregard the signals of the commander in chief the meaning of which is that in the absence of the commander in chief, authority devolved on senior officer Schley, and signals from the flag-ship would be only a means of communicating with the shore.

Therefore it is held that Sampson's reported signal to close in on the mouth of the harbor would be disregarded by the other vessels of the fleet.

There is no doubt that Schley would be to blame if Cervera proved successful. A Board of Inquiry will be detailed by the navy department. Schley is universally credited with the victory.

The Veterans.

When the reporter left the Fair Grounds Tuesday the two hundred and eightieth man had just registered. This is considered a remarkable attendance out of one county so long after the war. Evidently a better feeling between the town and the country has set in, and it is to be hoped that much good will be the result to both.

In contemplating the gratifying success of this reunion, we must not forget to remember that it was a gentleman from the country, Mr. N. C. Thaggard, who conceived the idea of holding a reunion this summer, and who made the motion to that effect at the 10th of May meeting. Nor must we forget that it was the genius of the President and Ladies of the Memorial Association which seized upon the newly aroused war feeling to assemble the notable 10th of May meeting.

That noble old veteran, Col. J. B. Starr, was appropriately and unanimously selected as the President of the Encampment and of the newly formed Veterans' Association; ex-member of the Legislature, Hon. A. D. McGill was made Secretary, and the following nominated and elected as Vice-Presidents, viz: Messrs. Geo M Rose, Cross Creek; H E Smith, Cedar Creek; J T Townsend, Seventy-First; Geo J Byrd, Carver's Creek; W J Sessoms, Flea Hill; H L Hall, Black River; Alex Simmons, Beaver Dam; J Roslin Smith, Rockfish; Jas Kirkpatrick, Gray's Creek; J W Carroll, Pearce's; D J Ray, Quewhiffle; Alex Smith, Little River.

All the very best selections that could be made. Ex-State Senator W. L. Williams was appointed Officer of the Day.

Besides Mr. Rose's eloquent address of welcome, Mr. E. M. Waddill read with fine effect an original poem, and Hons. J. H. Currie and W. J. Green delivered brilliant impromptu addresses.

As we go to press we learn that the registration Wednesday aggregates 314.

The OBSERVER joins the rest of our people in extending a cordial welcome to our guests and expresses the hope that they may live to enjoy many more such happy reunions.

The Penitentiary Scandal.

We have given Chairman Simmons's reply to Superintent Mewborne's extraordinary letter. We will give the latter in our next issue.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Scotch Lassie at Red Springs.

Red Springs, Aug. 2nd, 1898.

The promised "note or two" will not attempt to be a report of the Institute proceedings, as that is well attended to by your regular correspondent here, but we will tell you something of the choir. Nineteen of the twenty appointed are here and are being entertained at the Seminary. Everything possible is done for the pleasure and comfort of these ladies, and Mr. Vardell makes a charming host.

Every one says that this is the best Institute in the history of the Institutes; they attribute much of its success to the faithfulness and efficiency of the choir. Mr. Blount makes an excellent director—energetic and enthusiastic. The following ladies compose the choir: Miss Kate Elliott, of Little River Academy, Mrs. Lauchlin McDonald, of Hope Mills, Mrs. Perry, from Cameron, Miss Anna McIver, from Carthage, Miss Agnes McGeachy, from Laurinburg, Miss Bettie McGeachy, from St. Paul's, Miss Nellie Norment, from Lumberton, Miss Annie McRae, from Maxton, Mrs. Oliver, from Rowland, Miss Elva Bryan, from Sanford, Miss Mary Thomson from Pittsboro, Miss Christiana McFadyen, Mrs. J. H. Currie and Miss Eloise McGill, from Seventy-First, Miss Mary Malloy, from Lumber Bridge, Miss Martha Brown and Miss Maggie Phillips, from Fayetteville, Miss Zula Elmore, from Laurinburg, and Miss Eliza Ferguson, from Laurel Hill. We are a most congenial company; most of our notes are staccato, crescendo, piannissimo, the whole pervaded by a sense of *obligato*. The minor strains have not yet been heard, but will steal upon our ears on Saturday when we separate.

The choir have had as their guests at dinner on different occasions Mr. Vardell, Rev. J. S. Black, Rev. J. M. Rose, D. D., Rev. D. N. McLauchlin, Prof. Dinwiddie and Mr. Gilbert Patterson.

Mr. John McKinnon, a most successful young merchant here, sent the choir on Tuesday eight delicious watermelons.

One doesn't find time to write, but we may give you another note.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

U. S. Commissioner's Court.

Dan McMillan, of Robeson county, was before U. S. Commissioner E. P. Powers Wednesday for selling whisky without license, but was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

The Second Regiment's Sick.

There are twenty-seven sick men remaining in the Second Regiment hospital at Raleigh.

Mr. Frederick Frost, of Baltimore, is on a visit to his brother, Mr. Byron Frost.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Ice Cream Soda,

all flavors. The most popular drink the country over. Generally sold at 10 cents. For sale at 5 cents by

H. R. HORNE.

It Is Well Worth Knowing.

HOW GOOD

The Salmon Steaks, the Silver Doctor Brand,
The Grated Pine Apple, the Hazard Brand,
The Baratana Shrimps, - Dunbar & Son,
Boneless Herring, - Beardsley's Brand,
Heinz's Tomato Soup, Pickles and Pickling Vinegar,
Whitman's Instantaneous Chocolate,
Ferris' Hams and Breakfast Bacon,
The Green and Black Mixed Teas, sold by

"The Hay Street Grocer."

All important article in every household, the Staff of Life or the Champion Flour, with which high grade bread can be made of, is for sale here. In this stock, which is being constantly added to day by day, you will find many articles not mentioned in an advertisement. We appreciate your patronage and will thank you for an increased amount. Also tell your friends and neighbors.

"We like this side of the street."

A. S. HUSKE.

Soda Water,
Limades,
Milkshakes,
Phosphates,

and other seasonable and refreshing drinks can be obtained at

THE FAYETTEVILLE DRUG STORE,

corner of K. of P. building, as well as

FRESH DRUGS and Careful Prescription Work.

EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

J. A. McKETHAN, Manager.

Those beautiful 10c. Fine Organdies reduced to 5 cents a yard. 15 to 25c. Organdies at 8c.
Percales 7½ to 8 cents.
Madra Cloth, regular 20 cent goods, at 8 cents.
Madra Ginghams at 5 cents.

SLIPPERS AND OXFORDS.

Ladies' 50, 75, $1.00 and $1.50.
Regular $2.00 Oxfords at $1.50.
Children's reduced to 50, 75 and $1.00.

Yours truly,

Hollingsworth & Co.

Samples cut with pleasure.

A Clearing Sale AT THE BIG STORE

Shoes, Shoes, Shoes!

80 pairs Men's Fine Hand-sewed Calf Shoes in Lace and Congress. Ziegler Bro.'s and Heiser's makes, former price $5.00 per pair, now $2.50:

4 pair size 5	6 pair size 6½	7 pair size 8	16 pair size 9½
2 " " 5½	2 " " 7	9 " " 8½	7 " " 10
13 " " 6	7 " " 7½	7 " " 9	

48 pairs same makes in assorted tans:

1 pair size 5	2 pair size 6½	8 pair size 8	2 pair size 9½
2 " " 5½	9 " " 7	6 " " 8½	3 " " 10
5 " " 6	3 " " 7½	7 " " 9	

104 pairs, same makes, in patent leather--$5.00 and $6.00 goods at $2.50:

6 pair size 5	12 pair size 6	15 pair size 7	25 pair size 8
5 " " 5½	6 " " 6½	12 " " 7½	6 " " 8½
			17 " " 9

117 pairs Ladies' Tan Oxford Ties, that were $2.00 and $2.50, your choice now at $1.00 per pair:

(Ziegler Bro.'s, Krippendorf's and other good makes.)

3 pair size 1	4 pair size 2½	19 pair size 4	1 pair size 4½
5 " " 1½	14 " " 3	32 " " 4½	
13 " " 2	14 " " 3½	12 " " 5	

29 pairs Ladies' Oxford Ties, only in black, $2 Goods, now at $1:

(Same makes and qualities as above.)

9 pair size 1	3 pair size 2½	2 pair size 4½	2 pair size 7
4 " " 1½	3 " " 3	1 " " 5½	
1 " " 2	3 " " 3½	1 " " 6	

26 pairs Ladies' Foxed Shoes---in button and lace, former price $2.25, now 98c. per pair:

(Ziegler Bros.' make.)

1 pair size 1	9 pair size 2½	1 pair size 4½	9 pair size 6½
2 " " 2	2 " " 3	1 " " 6	1 " " 7

27 pairs, same as above, in Misses—sizes 11, 11½, 12, 12½, 13, 13½ and 1—former price $2.00, now 50 cents per pair.

93 pairs Misses Dongola Kid Shoes—buttoned and laced, patent-leather tips—sizes 11, 12, 13, 1 and 2. These were $1.00 per pair, now 50c. per pair.

300 pairs Ladies' Oxford Ties, Dongola Kid, patent leather tips—sizes 3 to 8; value 75 cents, now 50 cents per pair.

300 pairs Ladies' Oxford Ties, Dongola Kid, patent-leather tips—sizes 3 to 8; worth everywhere $1.25, now 75 cents per pair.

18 pairs Infant's Slippers—several styles—sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4. These were 50 and 75 cents per pair, now they go at 10 cents per pair.

☞ Also to close out one case Chambray, solid colors; former price 7 cents; now 2½ cents, ten yards for 25 cents. One case Fancy Crepons, assorted colors; 10 cent goods, now 2½ cents, ten yards for 25 cents. One case Figured Dimity and Fancy Grenadines; regular 10 cent goods, now five cents a yard.

These goods must be moved to make room for others, and we have put the prices so low that they won't be long going. Come at once before they are gone. Bargains in all other goods that we haven't room to mention here.

Frank Thornton Dry Goods Company,
AT THE BIG STORE.

WALTER WATSON'S HARDWARE HOUSE
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Lumber and Building Material
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Thoroughly Dried Material Always On Hand.
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, AND MOULDINGS
Farming Implements
OF ALL KINDS,
Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Ploughs, Forks, &c.
SIX FT. WIRE NETTING.
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER ON THIS MATERIAL
Steam Fixtures for Saw Mills.
Agent for the Frick Co. Engines and Machinery.
☞ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.
Yours Respectfully,
WALTER WATSON.

Pemberton's Book and Music House,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines,

Bicycle and Bicycle Sundries sold on *easy terms*.
School Books and School Supplies.
Singing Books, Bibles and Sunday-school Literature.
Pictures, Easels—Picture Frames made to order.

WALL PAPER,

Fancy Goods and Toys for the Children

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Our Stock is large and very complete.
Prices Low.

A Sufferer from the Heat,

who perspires freely, will be surprised when he notes how much longer the linen done up here keeps fresh and cool when the thermometer is on the rampage, than that they have ever worn before. Our hot weather laundry work is "done up" for keeps, and you save money by having it done here.

LEDBETTER BROS.,
Fayetteville Steam Laundry.
'Phone 42

Wiping Out Spanish Atrocities

quick as possible, Uncle Sam will do now in Cuba. For a good, quick and invigorating bath there is nothing like a good, big sponge. We have everything in Summer toilet goods in sponges, combs, brushes, tooth and face powders, toilet waters, perfumes, soaps, &c., that you will need on your vacation.

KING BROS., Druggists,
Hotel LaFayette,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Tried Friends Best.

For thirty years Tutt's Pills have proven a blessing to the invalid. Are truly the sick man's friend.

A Known Fact

For bilious headache, dyspepsia sour stomach, malaria, constipation and all kindred diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS
AN ABSOLUTE CURE.

To the Red Springs Institute.

Rev. Jno. M. Rose, of Morganton, Rev. Mr. Yandle, of this city, and Misses Martha and Sallie Brown, Maggie Whitehead, Augusta McKethan, and Katie Utley went to Red Springs to attend the Institute last week.

Old Morris.

Old Morris was arrested Friday and bound over to a magistrate's court on a charge of being dangerous to the public. He will be tried for lunacy. Mr. S. W. Tillinghast stood security for his appearence, and it is said that Morris will be stoutly defended against the charge.

Saw the Boys at Tybee.

Col. W. S. Cook returned Thursday from a visit to Savannah and Tybee Island. He says the F. I. L. I. boys are having a fine time and many of them say that they desire to remain in service after the war is over. Col. Cook says they are comfortably situated in a delightful spot. The first thing that caught the colonel's eye, when he left the train for the camp, were several familiar figures, parading with Georgia's belles.

A Big Transaction.

Mr. C. W. Brazzell deposited in the Bank of Fayetteville Wednesday twenty thousand dollars, to the credit of the six heirs of his late partner, Chas. Bullock, and received from I. A. Murchison, Esq., the deed properly attested and signed by all the heirs, to all the property of the deceased of which Mr. Brazzell was administrator.

The New Hanover Democrats Win.

The Republican Board of Commissioners of New Hanover county Tuesday bowed to the recent decision of Judge Robinson and retired in favor of the Democratic Board under Col. Roger Moore. The following is the last act of the fraudulent board, as recorded on the minutes:

"Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson having declined to continue to the hearing the restraining order issued by him on application of this board, and having also intimated his opinion that this is not the legal board of commissioners, that from this date this board will no longer act as the board of County Commissioners of New Hanover county.

Sick headache, biliousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. King Bros.

A Soldiers Funeral.

The body of Private Henry Taylor, of Company A, Tybee Island, who died in Savannah hospital Thursday morning, arrived here Friday, accompanied by Corporal Landon Jones and Private Vance Taylor, a brother of the deceased. The remains were met at the A. C. L. depot by the F. I. L. I. Reserve Corps, and the Chaplain of the F. I. L. I., Rev. I. W. Hughes, and a number of citizens, and escorted to the corporate limits, where the body was taken charge of by the deceased's family and taken to Carver's Creek Township for burial. Rev. Mr. Hughes accompanied the remains to the home of the deceased, and conducted the funeral services.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. King Bros.

The Firemen's Tournament.

The Fayetteville boys have all returned from the Tournament at Goldsboro, the juniors jubilant, the regulars disappointed. They lost several of their men and ran with a short team, but notwithstanding this they are said to have made the best run, some 28 seconds, but failed badly in the throwing water.

A dispatch from Goldsboro Tuesday night says:

The last day of the firemen's tournament brought several thousand visitors to Goldsboro.

The amphitheatre scene at the race course has never been equaled here or at any former tournament.

The first race this morning was a hand reel race of 300 yards for the championship of the State and a $400 belt. Following were participants and time made: Greensboro, none; New Bern 54 3-5, Salem 54¾, Atlantic 49 1-5, Goldsboro none. In this race a violation of rules by the Atlantic caused New Bern No. 1 to win the championship.

Grab Reel Race—Greensboro 21¾, Salem 22¾, Atlantic 21 4-5, New Bern No. 1 25, Durham 22, Goldsboro 25.

Horse Hose Reel—Durham 44 2-5, Wilson none, Goldsboro No. 1 none, Eclipse of Goldsboro 38 2-5, New Bern 43¾, Atlantic 44½. This race was the most exciting and prettiest of this whole tournament. That Goldsboro should even win it would have been sufficient, but by going farther and lowering the record of the world is just cause for rejoicing.

The Atlantic engine, of New Bern, won the prize for throwing water 189½ feet.

The running race, 100 yards, was won by Tesh, of Salem, in 11½.

The Chief Burgess of Milesburg, Pa., says DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills he ever used in his family during forty years of house keeping. They cure constipation, sick headache and stomach and liver troubles. Small in size but great in results. King Bros.

The First to Go to Porto Rico.

A special despatch from Washington to Raleigh Post says:

The First North Carolina Regiment in the Seventh Corps (Lee's) is included in the expedition ordered to prepare to go to Porto Rico.

Brigadier-General Pennington, Commander of the Department of the Gulf, at Atlanta, was directed by Secretary Alger to-day to order the Second North Carolina Regiment to such a point as he may designate. The regiment will remain scattered for the present.

The Acetylene Gas Plant.

In three weeks' time the Fayetteville Electro Gas plant will be in operation. The building for the plant is now in course of erection on the vacant lot next to Goodman's bridge.

Piping has already been laid from the A. C. L. railroad to the market house. The pipe, which runs almost in the centre of the street, will cover the following territory for the present: Hay street, from the A. C. L. railroad to the market house, Person street, from the market house to Liberty Point, Gillespie street, from the market house to Miss Annie Rose's corner, Green street from the market house to the old Court House Square, and down Anderson street to the plant; in all it is a distance of about two miles.

Dr. Marsh's Horse Stolen.

At 9 a. m. Wednesday morning Dr. J. H. Marsh asked that his bay horse be hitched up and was informed by one of the servants that the stable boy Morris had ridden the horse, presumably to water, at 7 o'clock and had not returned. It was clear that something was wrong, and a little later it developed that the negro had stolen the horse and fled. The last trace of the thief is found near Mr. Geo. Lawrence's where the boy was seen galloping the horse up the road at a great rate. Dr. Marsh has sent men and telegrams in all directions and it is hoped the scoundrel will be captured before night.

The Cape Fear and Northern Railroad.

A despatch Thursday morning's Raleigh News and Observer from Holly Springs says:

Grading commenced on the Cape Fear and Northern Railroad this morning at 9 o'clock at this place. The first shovel of dirt was thrown by Miss Mattie Alford. Short speeches were made by G. B. Alford, ex president; Prof. J. M. Bandy, chief engineer; J. C. Angier, manager, and others.

The contract for the building of the road has been awarded to Gibson & Carpenter Brothers, of Mississippi, and the work will be actively pushed until the trains are running through from the Cape Fear River to Cary, and then on to Raleigh. The contractors are on the ground and have begun grading at Holly Springs to-day. Twenty miles of the road is let.

E. C. Blanks, of Lewisville, Texas, writes that one box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was worth $50.00 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures eczema, skin diseases and obstinate sores. King Bros.

The Firemen's Tournament--Our Juniors Win

The Goldsboro correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger of Thursday morning says:

Greensboro was selected as the place to hold the convention and tournament in 1899.

The parade made an imposing street pageant and was witnessed by several thousand people all along the line of march.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock the hand reel races, 150 yards, opened and continued through to the close, with much spirit by the contestants and enthusiasm among the large throng of spectators. The following is the order of the running and the official score in seconds: Greensboro 31½; Salem 33 2 5; Atlantic, of New Bern, 30; New Bern No. 1, of New Bern, 32 2 5; Fayetteville 34 2 5; Durham 32½; Electric of Goldsboro 33.

Then came a spirited reel race of 75 yards between the Juniors of Goldsboro and the Juniors of Fayetteville. The former made it in 24, the latter in 21½.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The LaBourgogne Disaster.

By cable to the Observer.

Halifax, July 28.—The decision of the court of inquiry into the LaBourgogne disaster, fixes the blame on the French line's ship. The captain of the Cromartyshire is fully exonerated from all blame. It is stated that the French liner was out of her course, an error of the French captain. New courses for Atlantic liners are recommended.

Doctors Can't Cure It!

Contagious blood poison is absolutely beyond the skill of the doctors. They may dose a patient for years on their mercurial and potash remedies, but he will never be rid of the disease; on the other hand, his condition will grow steadily worse. S. S. S. is the only cure for this terrible affliction, because it is the only remedy which goes direct to the cause of the disease and forces it from the system.

I was afflicted with Blood Poison, and the best doctors did me no good, though I took their treatment faithfully. In fact, I seemed to get worse all the while. I took almost every so-called blood remedy, but they did not seem to reach the disease, and had no effect whatever. I was disheartened, for it seemed that I would never be cured. At the advice of a friend I then took S. S. S., and began to improve. I continued the medicine, and it cured me completely, building up my health and increasing my appetite. Although this was ten years ago, I have never yet had a sign of the disease to return.

W. R. NEWMAN,
Staunton, Va.

It is like self-destruction to continue to take potash and mercury; besides totally destroying the digestion, they dry up the marrow in the bones, producing a stiffness and swelling of the joints, causing the hair to fall out, and completely wrecking the system.

S.S.S. For The Blood

is guaranteed Purely Vegetable, and is the only blood remedy free from these dangerous minerals.

Book on self-treatment sent free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

THE SITUATION.

From Thursday's Daily.

At 10 o'clock last night the War Department posted the following:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 27, 1898.

"Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

"Reports of yesterday show total sick 3,770; total fever cases 2,924; new cases of fever 639; cases of fever returned to duty 538.

Death list for yesterday—First Lieutenant A. J. Babcock, Thirty-third Michigan, typhoid fever; Privates James A. Marine, Company H, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; William Dollard, Company C, Thirty third Michigan, yellow fever; William Francis Poore, Company D, District of Columbia volunteers, typhoid fever; T. H. Mahoney, Company D, Twentieth infantry, typhoid fever; Corporal Charles E. Wangle, Company E, Twenty-fourth infantry, yellow fever. Civilian teamsters—E. G. Coba, yellow fever and Moore Stuart, yellow fever. All at Siboney. Privates Albert Bergande, Company G, Sixteenth infantry, pernicious malarial fever, and Charles Clemens, Company H, Thirty fourth Michigan, malarial remittent fever—both with regiments.

"Deaths not previously reported—Privates Brooley, Company G, First infantry, dysentery, July 17th; J. Laine, Company G. Ninth infantry, dysentery, July 19th, G. T. McLenathan, Troop A, Second cavalry, yellow fever, July 20th; W. E. Hamill, Troop A, Second cavalry, yellow fever, July 20th; Andrew Johnson, Troop F, Second cavalry, yellow fever, July 20th; Walter Wischman, Troop F, Second cavalry, yellow fever; Harvey Atkins, Company I, Second Massachusetts, nostalgia, July 25th; colored soldier, name unknown, July 21st, at detention hospital.

(Signed) "SHAFTER,
"Major General."

From Friday's Daily.

The situation of General Shafter's army at Santiago is alarming, four thousand, out of a total of 20,000, being sick, 3,000 with yellow fever.

SHAFTER'S LATEST REPORT.

The War Department last night posted the following:

"Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

"Condition for the 27th: Total sick, 4,122, total fever, 3,193; new cases fever, 822; cases fever returned to duty, 532.

"Deaths—Private J. H. Farrell, Co. H, Ninth Massachusetts volunteers, at Siboney, yellow fever; Corporal Thos. Rolson, Co. D, Twenty-Fourth Infantry, Siboney, yellow fever; Private Wm. H. Byers, Co. D, Seventeenth Infantry, cerebral apoplexy.

(Signed) "SHAFTER,
"Major General."

From Saturday's Daily.

PONCE SURRENDERS.

The Navy Department posted the following bulletin last night:

"St. Thomas, July 29.—U. S. S. Massachusetts, Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28.—Commander Davis, with Dixie, Annapolis, Wasp and Gloucester, left Guanica July 27th to blockade Ponce and capture lighters for United States army. City of Ponce and Playa surrendered to Commander Davis upon demand at 12:30 a. m., July 28th. American flag hoisted at 6 a. m. the 28th. Spanish garrison evacuated. Provisional articles of surrender until occupation by army:

"First, garrison to be allowed to retire; second, civil government to remain in force; third, police and fire brigade to be maintained without arms; fourth, captain of port not to be made prisoner.

"Arrived at Ponce from Guanica with Massachusetts and Cincinnati, General Miles and General Wilson and transports at 6:40 a. m., the 28th. Commenced landing army on sugar lighters. No resistance. Troops welcomed by inhabitants, great enthusiasm. Captured sixty lighters, twenty sailing vessels and 120 tons of coal.

[Signed] HIGGINSON.

The War Department has received the following dispatches from General Miles:

"Port Ponce, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, July 29.—Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: On the 25th Garretson's Brigade had a spirited engagement on skirmish line. Our casualties four wounded, all doing well. Spanish loss three killed, thirteen wounded. Yanco occupied yesterday. Henry's Division there to-day. Last evening Commander Davis of the Dixie moved into the port, followed by Captain Higginson with his fleet this morning, General Wilson with Ernst Brigade now rapidly disembarking.

"Spanish troops are retreating from the Southern part Porto Rico. Ponce and port have population 50,000 now under American flag. The populace received troops and saluted the flag with wild enthusiasm. Navy has several prizes also seventy lighters. Railway shop partly destroyed now restored. Telegraph communication also being restored. Cable instruments destroyed. Have sent to Jamaica for others. This is a prosperous and beautiful country. The army will soon be in mountain regions; weather delightful; troops in best of health and spirits; anticipate no insurmountable obstacle in future. Results thus far have been accomplished without the loss of a single life.

"NELSON A. MILES,
"Major General."

A PRECIPITATE RETREAT.

"Port Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28—Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: In the affair of the Twenty-Sixth, Captain Edward J. Gibson, Company A, was wounded in left hip, Captain J. H. Prior, Company L, slightly wounded in hand. Private James Drummond, Company K, two wounds in neck, and Private Benjamin F. Bosbick, Company L, slight wound in right arm, all the Sixth Massachusetts, all doing well.

"The Spanish retreat from this place was precipitate, they leaving rifles and ammunition in barracks and forty or fifty sick in hospital. The people are enjoying a holiday in honor of our arrival.

[Signed] "MILES,
"Major General."

PROCLAMATION BY MILES.

A dispatch from Ponce, Porto Rico, last night says:

General Miles has issued the following proclamation:

"In the prosecution of the war against the Kingdom of Spain by the people of the United States, in the cause of liberty, justice and humanity, its military forces have come to occupy the Island of Porto Rico. They come bearing the banners of freedom, inspired by a noble purpose, to seek the enemies of our Government and of yours, and to destroy or capture all in armed resistance. They bring you the fostering arms of a free people, whose greatest power is justice and humanity to all living within their foid. Hence they release you from your former political relations, and it is hoped that this will be followed by your cheerful acceptance of the Government of the United States.

"The chief object of the American military forces will be to overthrow the armed authority of Spain and give the people of your beautiful Island the largest measure of liberty, consistent with this military occupation. They have not come to make war on the people of the country, who for centuries have been oppressed, but, on the contrary, they bring protection not only to yourselves, but to your property, promote your prosperity and bestow the immunities and blessings of our enlightenment and liberal institutions and government.

"It is not their purpose to interfere with the existing laws and customs, which are wholesome and beneficial to the people, so long as they conform to the rules of the military administration, order and justice. This is not a war of devastation and desolation, but one to give all within the control of the military and naval forces the advantages and blessings of enlightened civilization."

"I think DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling, W. Va. Try it and you will think the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. King Bros.

One of the Transports Lost but Accidentally Found.

By cable to the Observer.

Off Cape Juan, July 28.—One transport of the Porto Rican expedition lost the others. She was the Mobile, which sailed from Charleston with twelve hundred troops of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and Sixth Illinois under Gen. Hulings, of whom thirty five are sick with typhoid. Last night the cruiser Cincinnati accidentally found her within gun-shot of San Juan and led her seaward this morning to the remainder of the fleet. She understood that the rendezvous was to be off Fajardo instead of Guanica.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

News from Santiago.

By cable to the Observer.

Santiago, July 28th.—The Government formally took possession of the seven thousand troops at Guantanamo yesterday, including Gen. Linaires' corps of Eastern Cuba.

The Spanish prisoners now here number twelve thousand with two thousand at Holguin. Gen. Linares says that there were less than four thousand Spanish defending Santiago on the day when negotiations for surrender were opened. The deportation of the Spanish troops is expected to begin Monday next. The health of the men in camp is improving, but many funerals are witnessed in the city, the deaths resulting from starvation, exposure and native fever.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at B. E. Sedberry & Sons Drug Store.

Wise Advice.

Says a London cable of the 28th:

The Vienna correspondent of the Times gives the views of a "competent observer," chiefly emphasizing the "advisability of Europe preserving the strictest neutrality and allowing America to settle her differences with Spain unhindered by foreign intervention." The "competent observer" says: "In this case the traditional peace loving elements of the United States will prevail, and the present war, with its desire for territorial expansion, will remain a mere episode, not affecting the future policy of the United States.

"Any European meddling or ill advised attempt to deprive them of the fruits of victory would be likely to arouse the spirit of defiance and to throw the high spirited American people into the arms of the Jingoes. In this event the United States, possessing all material resources, would become a great military and naval power, able at any moment to offer an alliance to the highest bidder, disturbing the balance of power in Europe and menacing the peace of the world. In short, on this question hangs the decision whether America is to acquire colonies or only coaling stations."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by H. R. HORNE, Druggist, Fayetteville, N. C.

BLOOD POISON CURED.

There is no doubt, according to the many remarkable cures performed by Botanic Blood Balm ("B. B. B.") that it is far the best Tonic and Blood Purifier ever manufactured. All others pale into insignificance, when compared with it. It cures pimples, ulcers, skin diseases, and all manner of blood and skin ailments. Buy the best, and don't throw your money away on substitutes. Try the long tested and old reliable B. B. B. $1.00 per large bottle. For sale by Druggists.

A BAD CASE CURED.

Three years ago I contracted a blood poison. I applied to a physician at once, and his treatment came near killing me. I employed an old physician and then went to Kentucky. I then went to Hot Springs and remained two months. Nothing seemed to cure me permanently, although temporary relief was given me. I returned home a ruined man physically, with but little prospect of ever getting well. I was persuaded to try Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.,) and to my utter astonishment it quickly healed every ulcer. Z. T. HALLERTON,
For sale by Druggists. Macon, Ga.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

OLD NEWSPAPERS, suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale cheap at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

CLAREMONT COLLEGE,
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Best college in the South for women. A noted health resort in the Mountains of Western, N. C., chartered by the State. Elegant buildings. Faculty of 14 University men and women. Students from nearly every Southern State, also from Canada, northern and western States. Ten full courses of study. Home comforts. Write for catalogue.

S. P. HATTON, A. M., Ph. B., Pres.

Complete Saw Mill Outfit,
Engine,
Boiler,
11 Mules,
Wagons,
&c.,
For Sale.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage executed by Daniel Campbell, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County in Book A, No. 5, page 415, the undersigned will expose to sale to the highest bidder, at time and place mentioned below, the following personal property, to wit: One Sergeant Saw Mill, carriage and fixtures, one Soule Steam Feed and fixtures, one 56-inch Inserted Tooth Circular Saw, one Cut-off Saw and fixtures, and Shafting, Pulleys and Belts attached, one Williamsport Edger, belts and fixtures, one Set of Shop Tools, two Lumber Trucks, one Saw Mandrel and Pulleys attached (for running large saw) one 5-ply 14-inch Belt 60 feet long, one Tanner & Delaney 40 H. P. Engine, one Tanner & Delaney 45 H. P. Boiler, all the belting attached to cut-off saw, four Log Wagons and fixtures, twelve Sets of Harness, eleven Mules, also all other property mentioned and conveyed in said mortgage.

Place of sale: At Mill, 2 miles from Endon, Quewhiffle township, Cumberland county.

Time of sale: Tuesday, July 26th, 1898, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms of sale: Cash

PAGE LUMBER COMPANY,
Assignee of Mortgagees

H. L. COOK, Attorney.
July 5th, 1898.

Re-Sale.

By virtue of authority contained in a deed of trust executed by B. F. Beasley and wife June 23rd, 1897, the undersigned will offer for sale, at the Market House, in the city of Fayetteville, N. C, on Tuesday, August 16th, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property, viz. One undivided third interest in Linwood on Little River.

B. R. TAYLOR, Assignee
of B. F. Beasley.

Notice.

There will be held a competitive examination at Clinton, on THURSDAY,

The 18th Day of August,

1898, for the purpose of selecting a cadet to Bingham School. This excellent institution of learning gives to each congressional district of the State one cadetship, the cadet to be selected only by competitive examination.

JNO. E. FOWLER, M. C.
Per A. H. KOONCE,
Secretary.

Notice of Sale of Accounts.

As assignee of Hollingsworth & Holland and R. M. Nimocks, Assignee, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the Market House, on the 2nd day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., all accounts and notes due said Hollingsworth & Holland, which came into my hands as assets

All parties owing such accounts will please take notice, as I am compelled to make the sale in order to wind up the estate. B. G. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Assignee.

HARPER WHISKEY
—IS—
LIQUID MUSIC,
BOTTLED POETRY,
RIPE, MELLOW,
REFRESHING
AND
DELICIOUS.
SOLD IN
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,
DAVIDSON, N. C.

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LOCATION HEALTHFUL.

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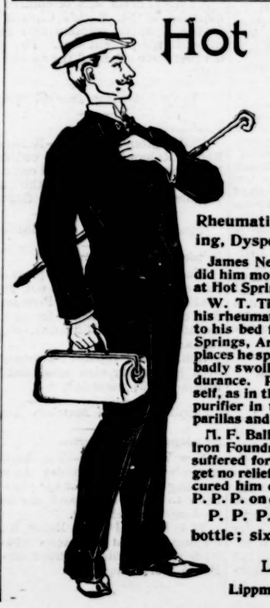
PEACE INSTITUTE, Raleigh, N. C.

A famous school for Girls. Very thorough and of high grade.

Judge Geo. D. Gray, Culpeper, Va., says: "I sincerely believe it is the very best female school of which I have any knowledge." Illustrated catalogue free to all who apply.

JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A., Principal.



Hot Springs?
NO!

If you want to get rid of money go to some springs.

If you want to get rid of disease, stay at home and take P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy for Rheumatism and all forms of Blood Poisoning, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and Malaria.

James Newton, Aberdeen, Ohio, says P. P. P. did him more good than three months treatment at Hot Springs, Ark.

W. T. Timmons, of Waxahatchie, Tex., says his rheumatism was so bad that he was confined to his bed for months. Physicians advised Hot Springs, Ark., and Mineral Wells, Texas, at which places he spent seven weeks in vain, with knees so badly swollen that his tortures were beyond endurance. P. P. P. made the cure, and proved itself, as in thousands of other cases, the best blood purifier in the world, and superior to all Sarsaparillas and the so-called Rheumatic Springs.

M. F. Ballantyne, of Ballantyne & McDonough's Iron Foundry, Savannah, Ga., says that he has suffered for years from Rheumatism, and could get no relief from any source but P. P. P., which cured him entirely. He extols the properties of P. P. P. on every occasion.

P. P. P. is sold by all druggists. $1 a bottle; six bottles, $5.

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June 7, 1898 3m

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Annual Expenses $90 to $130.

Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 1,500 students, representing every county in the State except two. Practice and Observation School of about 200 pupils.

To secure board in dormitories, all free tuition applications must be made before August 1st.

Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers

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279 Students Last Year.

The largest and best equipped private fitting school in the South. English, the Classics, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting, Terms reasonable. For catalogue address.

J. A & M. H. HOLT,
Oak Ridge, N. C

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During the absence of S. H. MacRae in the army the office will be kept open and the senior partner will spend as much of his time as possible in Fayetteville. The Fire Insurance business will be carried on by J. C. MacRae, Jr., for S. H. MacRae & Co., who offer good insurance in first-class companies. J. C & S. H. MACRAE.
June 3, 1898--d&w6w

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NEW CROP TURNIP SEED

just received by

H. R. HORNE,
Agent for Fayetteville.

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Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.

Her Reputation is the best to-day
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property

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Visible Writing.	Extreme Durability.
Direct Inking.	Lightest Carriage.
Best Work	Easy Touch
Key Board Lock.	Phenomenal Speed
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Old Machines Taken in Part Payment.

Full catalogue on application. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory

We have a few second hand machines of other makes for sale, also supplies

EDWIN A. HARDIN CO.,
Sole Southern Dealer, Atlanta, Ga.

F. R. HOKE, Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.
(Menton this paper.)

The GRAPHOPHONE

The most fascinating invention of the age. Always ready to entertain. It requires no skill to operate it and reproduce thousands of bands, orchestras, vocalists or instrumental soloists. There is nothing like it for an evening's entertainment at home or in the social gathering. You can sing or talk to it and it will reproduce immediately and as often as desired, your song or words.

Other so-called talking machines reproduce only records of cut and dried subjects, specially prepared in a laboratory; but the Graphophone is not limited to such performances. On the Graphophone you can easily make and instantly reproduce records of the voice, or any sound. Thus it constantly awakens new interest and its charm is ever fresh. The reproductions are clear and brilliant.

Graphophones are sold for $10 and up

Manufactured under the patents of Bell, Tainter Edison and Macdonald. Our establishment is headquarters of the world for Talking Machines and Talking Machine Supplies. Write for catalogue.

Columbia Phonograph Company

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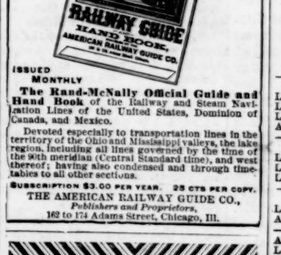
May 6, 1898--1aw



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Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Annie E. Flowers, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of June, 1899, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This 18th day of June, 1898.

W. H. FLOWERS, Executor
H. L. COOK, Attorney.

Clyde Steamship Co

New York, Wilmington, N. C.
—AND—
Georgetown, S. C., Lines,

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

GEO. W. CLYDE..... Saturday, July 16th
CROATAN..... Saturday, July 23rd

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK

CROATAN..... Saturday, July 16th
GEO. W. CLYDE..... Saturday, July 23rd

FROM WILMINGTON, N. C., for GEORGETOWN, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE..... Tuesday, July 19th
CROATAN..... Tuesday, July 26th

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Bowling Green, N. Y.

Aberdeen & Rockfish Railroad Co.

Schedule in Effect June 27th, 1898.

TRAIN NO. 8 EASTBOUND.

Leave Aberdeen,	1:00 p m
Leave Leavitt's,	1:15 "
Arrive at Endon,	2:00 "
Leave Endon,	2:10 "
Leave Montrose,	3:00 "
Leave Mill Creek,	3:25 "
Arrive at Raeford,	3:35 "

RETURNING GOING WEST—TRAIN NO. 9.

Leave Raeford,	4:10 p m
Leave Montrose,	4:55 "
Leave Leavitt's,	5:05 "
Arrive at Aberdeen,	5:40 "

JOHN BLUE, President.
C. N. BLUE, G. F. & P. A.

C. F. & Y. V. CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 3rd, 1898.

LEAVE FAYETTEVILLE:
11:50 A. M daily Arrive Sanford 1:08 P. M; Greensboro 2:40 P. M; Walnut Cove 5:07 P. M; Mt. Airy 7:00 P. M.
4:02 P. M. daily. Arrive Roseboro 4:52 P. M.; Wilmington 7:05 P. M.
4:33 P. M. daily. Arrive Red Springs 5:35 P. M; Maxton 6:09 P. M; Bennetsville 7:15 P. M.

ARRIVE FAYETTEVILLE:
11:40 A. M daily from Wilmington and Roseboro
3:52 P. M daily from Mt. Airy, Walnut Cove, Greensboro, Sanford and all points North and South.
10:40 A. M. daily from Bennettsville, Maxton and Red Springs.

Local Freight Trains Nos. 7 and 8 with coach attached between Fayetteville and Wilmington.

J. W. FRY, General Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road
AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 15, 1898.	No 83 Daily.	No 85, Daily.	No 103 Dy ex Sunday.	No 41, Daily.	No 49 Daily
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M. P. M.
Le ve Weldon	12 00	9 43			
Ar locky Mt.	1 11	10 36			
Le ve Tarboro	12 38		6 00		
Lv Rocky Mt.	1 15	10 36	9 45	5 40	1 15
Leave Wilson	2 15	11 16	7 19	6 22	2 17
Leave Selma	3 15	.....			
Lv Fayetteville	4 30	1 07			
Ar Florence	7